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REICH UNITS PUSHING SEBASTOPOL ATTACK; BOMBERS KEPT BUSY

Distance to Strategic Soviet Naval Base Being Gradually Cut Down

CLIMAX VIEWED NEARING

Luftwaffe Carrying Out Non-Stop Raids on Fortifications—Many Blazes Started

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 12.—The German High Command issued the following announcement today:

1. Despite strong enemy resistance, German forces continued their advance on Sebastopol on June 11, and greatly shortened the distance to the Soviet stronghold. German air forces operating in the region gave effective help to the land forces by constant bombing, and as a result the city and harbor facilities of Sebastopol were set ablaze at several places. German forces shot down seven Soviet planes on June 10.

2. Axis submarines sank one medium-sized enemy ship in the Western Atlantic on June 11, and at the same time sank several cutters off the Canadian coast.

Climax Seen Nearing

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—Paul Winterton, BBC observer on the Eastern front, emphasizing the tremendous German superiority in the air on the Sebastopol front, stated that the Germans are carrying out non-stop flights against the Soviet positions around that town. Moreover, the Red Star admitted that the Soviet positions near Sebastopol are seriously menaced and that the climax was approaching.

Attacks Developing

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 12.—The German attacks east of Kharkov, mentioned in Friday's German army bulletin, are developing in the area in which Marshal Timoshenko recently started his attack, it was made known by competent German quarters. Questioned as to whether these attacks would be carried through beyond the Don River the German military spokesman declared that he was presently unable to reply to this question adding, however, that these attacks had taken a "very favorable course", and that further details would soon be announced.

The fighting around Sebastopol was described as being more complicated since this was really a hard struggle and no longer a "gradual tenacious nibbling" of the fortifications around Sebastopol.

British Plan Frustrated

D.N.B.

ROME, June 12.—The attack launched by the Axis forces on May 26 in the Cyrenaica area was to forestall British intentions to make a large-scale offensive with the beginning of June, it was additionally made known by competent military quarters. It was stated that the High Command of the Axis troops, stationed in North Africa, had received reliable information to the effect that the British had made careful preparations for such an offensive and that British panzer units were being concentrated in the Nile Delta. These units were to be attached to the 8th British army group in the Cyrenaica area. These reports were seen as trustworthy since the British on June 15 last year had proved that they were quite prepared to launch an offensive even at the hottest time of the year.

The decision, made by the Axis command, to counteract these British plans by launching an offensive before the British were fully deployed, was bound to lead to heavy fighting with well equipped enemy forces which had taken up strongly fortified positions. The communique by the Italian High Command stressed that the enemy plans had been frustrated and heavy losses in men and material had been inflicted upon the enemy.

The Italian press commenting upon this official statement points out that the British plan to undertake a large-scale offensive in the Cyrenaica had aimed at relieving the German pressure on Soviet Russia.

Iris Garden in Full Bloom

The Iris Garden in the compounds of the Meiji Shrine is now in full bloom, and the public will be specially permitted to visit the garden and view the blossoms from June 18 to 25. The garden was formerly an Imperial Garden. The entrance to the iris garden is near the second Torii of the Shrine.

New Day Comes to Shonanto

On the warm waters of sparkling Malacca Straits, the junks and sampans again joyfully dart about. Thanks to the efforts of the Japanese military administrators, the war gloom has been blown away and Shonanto takes its place as a vital factor in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Lower: Victory has been assured and happy days have returned to stay, but the vigilance of the Japanese Forces, maintained to guard against any unexpected eventualities, is unrelaxed. (By permission of the Navy Ministry. Photo by Cameraman Omichi.)

Guam Prisoners Start Work in Osaka; Japanese Treatment Said, 'Mighty Good'

Domei

OSAKA, June 12.—Clad in neat khaki uniforms with canteens strapped across their shoulders, 50 American prisoners from Guam, who have been sent here from Zentsuji, lined up at Osaka pier at 8 a.m. today to begin working in the harbor area.

Some with their shirt-sleeves rolled up and others completely shirtless, the prisoners, displaying colorful tatooed marks on their arms, joyfully went to work, pushing wheelbarrows and carting luggage.

Queried by a Domei reporter whether the work was hard, Sergeant Edward Merth, who said he once worked in a Chicago factory, replied "No."

Asked how the treatment was, the Sergeant declared, "It's mighty good, and I've nothing to kick about."

Questioned whether he had a wife at home, the Sergeant grinned and shook his head.

When told that the Japanese Navy had staged a successful attack on the Aleutians and occupied strategic points, the prisoners dumbfoundedly expressed surprise and each declaring that it was the first time he heard the news.

The Japanese guards treated and spoke to the Americans in a most respectful and friendly manner, and told the reporter that all the prisoners were a hard-working and cheerful bunch.

LIAISON CHIEFS ATTEND FIRST NANKING MEETING

Problems on Policy in Continent For Prosecution of War Discussed

Domei

NANKING, June 12.—The first conference of the chiefs of Liaison Departments of the China Affairs Board since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War was held at the Japanese Embassy here from 9 a.m. today.

Following an address by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, opinions freely were exchanged on problems centering around the policy to be adopted by those on the continent toward the prosecution of the current war and for the further development of the National Government of Nanking.

The liaison department chiefs will meet again tomorrow to hear reports by competent Government officials in different parts of China.

TO GET STATE PROTECTION

34 New Items and Places of Interest Added to List

Education Ministry, Friday afternoon, decided on 34 places of historic and scenic interest, as well as rare zoological and botanical specimens which will be added to the list of sites and objects to be preserved for prosperity under official protection, reports Domei.

The addition brings the number of listed items to 1,824.

Among the objects newly designated for protection are the graves of Rin Shihei, Gamo Kumpei and Takayama Hikokuro, three patriotic leaders of the Kansei era in the 15th century.

HOME MINISTRY REVISING TOKYO MUNICIPAL SYSTEM

Capital to Be Under Supervision of Home Minister—Next Diet to Get Plan

The new Tokyo Municipality system plan, aimed at the unification of the system of self-government, will be introduced to the next session of the Imperial Diet for approval, report vernaculars this morning.

According to the plan now being drafted by the Local Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, Tokyo will be placed under the direct supervision of the Home Minister, while at present the city is under the supervision of the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture.

The areas to be included in the new municipality plan are the present Tokyo city and the three counties of Toyotama, Kitatama and Minamitama. The most noteworthy point in the plan is that the mayor of the newly-contemplated city will be appointed by the Government.

In this connection, it is recalled that in 1933 when the Saito Cabinet was in power, a similar municipality plan was introduced to the session of the Diet but the plan failed to meet the approval of the Diet because it was too premature then to enforce the system.

As to the five other leading cities, it is reported that the Local Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry is contemplating on the drafting of the plan with the decision of the basic policy regarding the new municipality system for the cities.

GERMANS DISCOUNT ANGLO-SOVIET PACT AS FUTILE EFFORTS

Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman Says Molotov's Trip Had Been Known for Some Time

OBSERVANCE IMPOSSIBLE

Tokyo Observers Describe U.S.-British-Russian Agreements As Political Gesture

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Close on the heels of the conclusion of the new Anglo-Soviet military agreement, an understanding has been reached between the Soviet Union and Canada for the exchange of Ministers, according to a London dispatch received here today.

It is reported that the diplomatic agreement concerned will be signed by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to the Court of St. James and Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, in the near future.

The legations of the two countries are expected to be stationed in Ottawa and Moscow, respectively, the report added.

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 12.—The new Anglo-Soviet Pact was subject to discussion at the Wilhelmstrasse press conference today. In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, this "treaty of emergency" plainly reveals the disastrous situation in which Moscow finds itself politically and militarily, and the spokesman emphasized that the Anglo-Soviet Pact did not come as a surprise since Foreign Commissar Molotov's journey had been known in Berlin for a considerable time. Despite this knowledge, Berlin had looked upon the fact rather indifferently. The sole point of interest for the Wilhelmstrasse had been the reason which had induced "Comrade Molotov" to undertake such a dangerous voyage, for it was known that three doctors had advised him that he was in such a bad state of health that he should use neither ship nor airplane.

Referring to the preamble of the new Anglo-Soviet Pact in which it was declared that this new "emergency treaty" was based on agreements, concluded between Moscow and London in June 1941, the spokesman reminded his audience of Mr. Eden's statement according to which Europe was to be the price for this agreement. At that time, also, the neutral press in Europe confirmed that with Mr. Eden's own words Europe's future lay with the Bolshevism and this was the reason why the national-minded press of all European countries so rigorously protested against this British betrayal of Europe.

In the opinion of German competent quarters, articles one to four of the new Soviet "emergency treaty" contain nothing new as compared with the agreements made in summer of 1941, whereas article five in which the signatories plege themselves, to cooperate closely in connection with the establishment of a new order in Europe after the war, not to strive for any territorial expansion, and not to interfere in other nations' affairs, constitutes a new item. In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse the passage reading "after restoration of peace" should in reality be understood as "the restoration of the strategically necessary frontiers." Berlin is convinced that neither the Finns nor the Baltic countries or the nations of south-eastern Europe need be enlightened as to the Soviet promise regarding the alleged non-interference in their own affairs. In this connection, the Wilhelmstrasse recalls that by affixing her signature to the German-Soviet agreement in the summer of 1939 Moscow had pledged its word not to interfere either territorially or politically in the affairs of southeastern Europe, but soon afterward, Soviet troops invaded Bessarabia and the Soviet Union also broke her promise toward the Baltic countries.

The London attempts to interfere with the European solidarity which is growing ever closer is regarded by Wilhelmstrasse circles as futile, for, so the spokesman concluded, "summer and autumn of this year will prove whether communiques and agreements are more impressive than facts on which we can actually rely."

Seen Political Gesture

Although no official reports have been received so far concerning the conference between Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and President Roosevelt in Washington, well-informed quarters expressed the belief that the parley did not touch East Asiatic issues, but dealt with problems regarding United States aid to the Soviet Union and the formation of a

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Last of British Raider

Somewhere on an open field in Japanese occupied territory of East Asia, a once proud unit of the R.A.F. that dared to appear over Japanese terrain, is changed into a funeral pyre, as it crashes to the ground in a ball of fire following attacks by the Army War Eagles. (Passed by War Ministry. Photo by Special cameraman Sakatani)

Roosevelt's Appropriation for Defense Of Philippines Tickles Buenos Aires Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Military circles here are amused at a strange Washington dispatch received here today reporting that appropriations totaling $28,000,000 for the defense of the Philippines, which have completely fallen into Japanese hands, are included in the $39,420,000,000 army expenditures for which President Roosevelt today sought the approval of Congress.

The dispatch said the new army expenditures, which are supposed to cover the fiscal year of 1942-43 starting from July, will bring the total defense expenditures of the United States since June, 1940, to over $200,000,000,000.

The report stated that the new army appropriations are divided as follows:

1942-43 Army Appropriations
(In Millions of Dollars)

Air Force	11,000
Artillery	10,000
Salaries for Officers and Men	4,127
Expenses of Department of War, etc.	7,000
Expenses for Chemical Warfare Researches, etc.	618
Total (including other expenses)	39,420

STRONG U.S. FLEET IN BRITISH WATERS

To Act as Escorts for Aid-Soviet Ships to Justify England's Propaganda

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—"A powerful American fleet" has recently appeared in English waters, according to London newspapers. This fleet, it is believed, is to be used for convoying supply ships to Murmansk, in an attempt to endorse the British propaganda that supplies would be sent to the Soviet Union.

The second front demanded by the Soviet Union is impossible because of the shortage of bottoms, and, therefore, the Soviet Union is now obliged to face the German offensive single-handed.

Thus, the Soviets are depending upon the United States and the British Empire to supply them with arms, munitions and foodstuffs, but even in this respect it is impossible for the United States and the British Empire to satisfy the Soviet demands entirely.

But it has become imperative for the United States and the British Empire to do something for the Soviet, as the Soviet dissatisfaction is ever rising.

Neutral military observers here are of the opinion that the promised aid from the United States and the British Empire has so far failed to reach the Soviets. That is to say, the United States and the British Empire promised to supply the

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JAPANESE STUDY BOOMS

Heavy Increase Seen in Malay and Sumatra Students

An ever-increasing enthusiasm for study of the Japanese language among the inhabitants of Malaya and Sumatra is shown by the many applications for admission into the Japanese language schools Yomiuri reports from Shonan City, states Domei.

After only one month and a half, the Honganji Japanese Language School which was opened by Japanese priests, the Rev. Yasuo Okamoto and the Rev. Eijo Kawasaki, in April with only 19 students now has more than 600 students, the paper added.

SEALING IN ARCTIC WILL BE EXPANDED

Despite Liability of Meeting Enemy Remnants, New Company to Send Expedition

In concert with the Japanese advance toward the Arctic Ocean which covers the entire area surrounding the Aleutian Islands, Japan's sealing industry will be expanded on a gigantic scale with the establishment of the Japan Marine Animal Company, capitalized at ¥3,000,000, which held its initial directors meeting in the conference room of the Nichi-Ro Fishery Company on the fourth floor of the Marunouchi Building on June 9, according to Asahi, says Domei.

When the activities of this new company reach full operations, it will be the first time in 30 years for a Japanese civilian sealing expedition, since conclusion of the treaty in 1911 prohibiting seal hunting, which was abrogated last year.

Despite the liability of meeting remnant enemy forces in these areas, definite plans are being drafted for a fleet of sealing schooners to brave the rough waters of the northern seas, the Asahi says.

The price of one fur-seal ranges from 40 to 50 yen, that of a sea-otter between 2,000 to 4,000 yen, the paper says, adding that according to the plans of the new company, at least 50,000 to 60,000 fur-seals and over 100 sea-otters will be caught during the expedition.

To cope with the lack of experienced seal-hunters, the company is hurrying the establishment of a seal-hunter training camp, where men will be trained for the Arctic waters and given instructions in various technicalities of the trade, the paper reports.

Argentina Raps U.S. Policy

Special

BUENOS AIRES, June 10.—The first number of the new daily, Medio Dia, characterized the United States Black List as an "unheard of attack of international plutocracy against the sovereign rights of the nation." The paper which for the first time appeared on the day of Argentina's national holiday, appealed to the people to fight the intrigues of capitalists in Argentina. The journal is said to be the organ of the nationalist youth of the country.

JAPANESE SUBMARINES EXTEND ACTIVITIES TO S. AFRICA COAST; 3 SHIPS DESTROYED OFF DURBAN

Australia Panicked As 20 Are Arrested As Fifth Columnists

Special

STOCKHOLM.—Twenty Australians were arrested at Sydney, recently, on charges of being members of the so-called fifth column. Four of them are suspected of having intended to contact the Japanese Army in the event of an invasion of the continent. They had distributed pamphlets demanding immediate opening of peace negotiations with Japan as well as severe anti-Jewish measures. The arrests have created consternation among the Australians, it is said.

India-West Asia Supply Route of Allies Now Blocked

ENEMY AIR LOSS GIVEN

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, June 12.—The military authorities of the Union of South Africa announced today that three ships were sunk by Japanese submarines off the port of Durban on June 11, according to a report from Capetown.

Military observers are greatly surprised at the activity of the Japanese Navy, and believe that the supply routes of the Allies to and from India and West Asia are now entirely blockaded.

72 Planes Downed

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT, June 12.—In the course of surprise attacks carried out by the Japanese Naval air units on strategic key points in the vicinity of Australia, including Port Moresby, from May 16 to June 10, 68 enemy planes were shot down in aerial combats and four others were destroyed on the ground.

Following are the figures released by authoritative sources here:

May 16—Shot down two enemy planes, which attacked Lae, New Guinea.

May 18—Four enemy battleplanes shot down and four large-sized planes destroyed in raid on Port Moresby.

May 20—Five enemy P-39 battleplanes shot down in Port Moresby raid.

May 23—One enemy plane, which attacked Lae shot down.

May 24—One enemy B-26 bomber which attacked Bunakanau shot down.

May 25—Six enemy B-25 bombers which attacked Lae shot down.

May 26—Five enemy planes shot down in an air battle northwest of Salamaua.

May 27—Four enemy Spitfire battle-planes and six Spitfire P-39 planes shot down during raid on Port Moresby.

May 28—One enemy Spitfire battle-plane and 12 enemy Spitfire P-39 planes shot down in raid on Port Moresby.

One enemy P-26 bomber, which attacked Lae shot down.

May 29—Five enemy P-39 battle-planes shot down in raid on Port Moresby.

June 1—Eleven enemy P-39 battle-planes shot down in Port Moresby raid.

June 2—Three enemy P-39 battle-planes shot down in Port Moresby raid.

June 9—Enemy planes attacked Lae and Salamaua and four enemy B-26 bombers were shot down.

INDIANS WILL UNITE AT BANGKOK RALLY

Independence League Will Be Established, Nichi Nichi Correspondent Predicts

READY TO TAKE UP ARMS

Representatives From East Asia Sphere to Cite Proof of Japan's Sincerity

Placing absolute confidence in the sincerity of the Japanese, the Indian nationals are prepared, if necessary, even to resort to force of arms in order to gain complete independence, according to a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Bangkok, states Domei.

In the course of the forthcoming independence rally to be held at Bangkok on June 15, it is expected that the participants from all corners of the Greater East Asia sphere will unite in an effort to establish a body to be known as the Indian Independence League, the correspondent said, adding, that apart from its headquarters in Bangkok, branches will be set up in Burma, Malaya, Hongkong, etc.

The "India for Indians" movement, which is to be launched on a grand scale, varies from the similar campaigns hitherto held in diffent parts, he continued, because what the Indians now are aiming for is a complete independence or nothing at all.

United Front Put Up

To point out one difference in character, the correspondent went on, various bodies which had been advocating independence separately, now have been amalgamated and a united front has been put up to secure freedom by the Indians as one of the members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Another, and by far, the most important point, according to the correspondent, is that the Indians have discarded the so-called "independence by peaceful means" slogan, and now are prepared to resort to arms if such a measure is deemed necessary to attain their goal.

Consequently, the correspondent declared, the forthcoming rally at Bangkok will add a new page in the history of Indian independence in point of form, mission and method.

For two and half months since the Tokyo meeting held at the end of March, plans were being drafted for this rally, but in the meantime, the smashing drives continued by the Imperial Forces completely have changed the map of East Asia.

As a result, the correspondent said, the meeting slated at Bangkok has gained enthusiastic support of the Indians and, apart from those who were originally scheduled to participate, the Indian residents in Burma, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, Thailand, Manchoukuo, Malaya, Hongkong, Shanghai and other regions have decided to send their representatives.

Favorable Effect Seen

Another point, which is worthy of attention, he stated, is the fact that these representatives have seen for themselves the sincerity entertained by the Japanese at various occupied territories so that they are expected to give a favorable effect on those who have been rather ignorant of Japan's true intention in the past.

The representatives so far gathered at Bangkok, the correspondent continued, are determined to awaken the Indians from their deep and prolonged slumber under the imperialistic policy of Britain and, at the same time, to inoculate their minds with the real meaning of this holy war.

The two outstanding slogans for the Bangkok rally, he said, are the positive movement for Indian independence and confidence in the sincerity of Japan.

The first is indicative of a stout

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KAYA LIKENS CHINA AFFAIR TO CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Therefore, Japan Should Take It Easy, Build Up Strength, He Says

Likening the China Affair to a case of tuberculosis, Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance, declared that instead of worrying about its disposal, Japan should build up her national strength. This, Mr. Kaya pointed out, is the shortest cut to the solution of the issue, according to Domei.

Expounding on his statement, the Finance Minister declared that a consumptive should never waver in the choice of medicines, but should take it easy—sufficient nutrition and build up his strength. Japan must do exactly this, he stressed.

Continuing, Mr. Kaya, said that Chungking is like a scab that has formed over a wound with the Nanking Government as the skin. If the skin is strong, the wound heals and the scab falls off sooner or later, he explained.

"However, if one attempts to pluck the scab off before the wound is completely healed, bleeding must be expected. Therefore," the Fiance Minister concluded, "hasty efforts will not solve the China Affair for Japan or Nanking."

Warns Against Optimism

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 8.—The Earl of Derby, speaking at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, warned against undue optimism concerning the British prospects in the present fighting, the Daily Telegraph reports. "England at the present has to go through difficult times and it is impossible at the moment to say when the clouds would disappear," he stated. "It is therefore, necessary not to raise false hopes and misrepresent actual facts."

AMERICA SWITCHES POLICY ON FINLAND

Present Irrational Stand of Roosevelt Administration Mirrored in Press

Special

BERLIN, June 10.—A complete about-face turn in Roosevelt's attitude toward Finland is clearly reflected in the American press, while the new propaganda campaign directed against the same country is seen as most surprising, according to the Berliner Boersen Zeitung. The New York Times especially lashed out bitterly at Finland, declaring that American sympathy was turning to hatred, and screaming about Finland sacrificing its world stand by turning into an aggressor nation.

America's new stand is now seen as a far cry from those days when the wanton Bolshevik attack on Finland changed Finland from a name to a burning issue for almost all Americans. Finland was fighting the same for then as it is doing today . . . but what a difference there is in Roosevelt's attitude. In December, 1939—when the Bolsheviks descended like a plague on Finland, Roosevelt showed his sympathy for the Finns from the very start. He had the Secretary of State offer the good offices of the United States to avoid a Russo-Finnish war. Finland accepted the offer. Russia refused. The President pleaded with both countries to avoid bombings of civilians. He denounced the Russians resorting to force and urged American arms-makers to impose a moral embargo on munitions sales to the Bolsheviks.

The Government went further. To the Finnish Republic, which even in the midst of its war kept its record clean by paying the semi-annual installment on its American debt, credits of $10,000,000 were extended by federal agencies.

Past Sentiment Viewed

Public sentiment rallied to the Finns. Mass meetings denounced the Russian invasion. Funds began to be subscribed to aid the embattled republic of 4,000,000 people. To give fund-raising and distribution proper organization, ex-President Herbert Hoover returned to the work that made him famous during the first World War and after. He took the chairmanship of the Finnish Relief Fund.

America's Finns—about 150,000 are of Finnish birth—united in support of their native land. Benefits were held, money and clothing collected, and some sailed for Europe to take up arms in defense of Finland. Many Americans went too, and they had the blessings of President Roosevelt.

The Finns were defeated after a gallant struggle that aroused the admiration of the world, and Soviet Russia's peace terms were crushing—putting Finland in a strategic strait-jacket. Moscow called the treaty a splendid contribution to world peace, but by its terms the Soviets were left to stride the eastern Baltic, with the fortifications of the Mannerheim Line in Russian hands, the strategic base of Hangoe poised like a dagger at the heart of Finland and the coast of Sweden, the harbor of Petsamo under Russian domination, and with permission secured to construct a railroad from Russia across northern Finland to Sweden.

Finland was at the complete mercy of the Reds. At any time the Kremlin decided on the complete occupation of the rest of Finland, they could march in unopposed. Finland had been reduced virtually to a vassal state, for it was certain that new demands would be made by the Bolsheviks in the future. Just when—was a matter of conjecture. And that was Finland's unenviable position until Germany came to the rescue and restored Finnish territory to the Finns.

Finland today is fighting to secure its boundaries forever, to remove once and for all the perennial Soviet threat to its territory, its people and its liberty. And for this, it is being condemned by the same Franklin Roosevelt who lavished praise on Finland two years ago.

Finland Had No Choice

Had Finland been able to keep fighting, it never would have stopped, but that Finland had no other choice than to accept the Kremlin's unholy terms was made clear by Foreign Minister Tanner, who told the Finnish people that they had lost the war only because they were too small a nation and could not do otherwise than to surrender to the dictator state.

Helsinki was a city of mourning—and flags flew at half mast when the Foreign Minister informed his countrymen over the radio that the war was over and that Finland was at peace. But—he sighed with eyes wet with tears—what a peace!

As the guns ceased roaring, Baron Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish forces, saluted his soldiers in a classic farewell address. Thanking his army, Baron Mannerheim declared that Finland's 15,000 dead had made Red Russia pay dearly with 200,000 lives.

"You did not want war. You love peace, work and progress; but you were forced into a struggle in which you have done great deeds, deeds that will shine for centuries in the pages of history. But you have also dealt hard blows, and if 200,000 of our enemies now lie on the snowdrifts, gazing with broken eyes at our sky, the fault is not yours. You did not hate them or wish them evil; you merely followed the stern rule of war: kill or be killed. I have fought on many battlefields, but never before have I seen your like as warriors."

Justice Was Acknowledged

That was the caliber of the men who fought the Bolsheviks in the winter of 1939-40. It is the caliber of the men who are fighting the Bolsheviks today. President Roosevelt acknowledged the justice of the Finnish cause when he said, two years ago, "It is tragic to see the policy of force spreading and to realize that wanton disregard for law is still on the march. The people and government of Finland have again increased the respect and warm regard in which they are held by the people and the government of the United States, even though it is clear that by virtue of an attack by a neighbor many times stronger, they have been compelled to yield territory, and to accept a material weakening of their own future defense of their independence."

Two years ago Roosevelt was concerned with Finnish independence. Today, he hates it, and is worried about the perpetuation of Bolshevism. It is evident, therefore, that the American people are a little confused about what they are fighing for.

Blind Economist, Fortified by Devotion, Love of Wife, Inspired to Resume Study

A heart-gripping story was recently revealed about the wife of a blind economist, who devoted himself solely to his study till the last moment, reports the Yomiuri.

The hero of the story is the late Dr. Yoshizo Sakanishi, professor of political economy at the Kobe University of Commerce and the heroine is his wife Kazuyo, who devotedly helped her husband in his scientific researches for the last 20 years since he was deprived of his sight.

It was in 1923 that the late Dr. Sakanishi lost the use of his eyes. Needless to say, it dealt a fatal blow to the scholar, who, deprived of the ability to read and write, was compelled to discard the hope of resuming his study on political economy.

Grief and desperation drove the economist into the depths of despair from which he did not seem to be able to extricate himself.

However, the warm, affectionate devotion of Mrs. Sakanishi toward her husband offered a soothing balm to the wounded heart of the blind scholar. Encouraged by his teacher, the late Dr. Tokuzo Fukuda, and by his beloved wife, Dr. Sakanishi began to continue his study at the laboratory of the university.

In order to assist her husband in his study, Mrs. Sakanishi began to study English and German. Hers was a devotion too sublime for mere pen and ink to describe.

In the meantime, Dr. Sakanishi's disciples, such as Kinnosuke Otsuka, Yoshikazu Taniguchi, Kokichi Miyashita, Seizo Shimamura and Shin Sugimura devoted themselves to assist their teacher in his researches.

In the dedication of a book on political economy, which Mr. Otsuka, formerly professor at the Kobe University of Commerce, wrote under the guidance of Dr. Sakanishi, he stated:

"I dedicate this humble book of mine to my honored teacher Professor Sakanishi and his assistant, Mrs. Sakanishi.

"It was only because I was inspired by Professor Sakanishi's noble character and his wife's devoted assistance that I realized the sublimeness of science and the grave mission imposed upon scientists in general."

This dedication, the like of which had never been known to Japan's scientific world, clearly manifested the sublime spirit of the blind scholar and his disciple.

In 1933, the economist was granted the degree of Doctor of Political Economy.

He continued to give lectures at the university more enthusiastically than ever. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he set to work on writing "The Economic History of Japan," which he regarded as his life-work.

Unfortunately, he died of a slight wound on May 27 at a hospital in Kobe. On his death bed, Dr. Sakanishi said, "Now I can die without regrets, but I wish I could live for a few years more to complete my life-work, the Economic History of Japan."

DEARTH OF FOODSTUFFS IS ADMITTED BY EGYPT

Bread Shortage Attributed to Rupture of Transportation System

Special

ANKARA.—An interesting admission in connection with food supply difficulties in Cairo has been made by Muharram Ebeid, Egyptian Finance Minister, according to reports from the Egyptian capital.

In a statement to the press the Minister emphasized that the bread shortage in Cairo, which had been particularly felt recently, was due to the disruption of the country's transportation system by the war.

He said Egyptian railways had been affected by air raids. In addition the priority enjoyed by British military transports over other transports for civilian purposes had made itself doubly felt.

Strong U.S. Fleet In British Waters

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Soviets with 800,000 tons of foodstuffs monthly, but actually what foodstuffs that have actually reached the Soviet Union to date only total about 750,000 tons, or in other words less than what was promised in one month.

Then in the past three months, the quantity of sugar sent to the Soviet Union was only 50,000 tons, or the quota for only one month. The Soviet Union is bound to face the shortage of foodstuffs beginning this coming autumn, as the 10,000,000 tons of cereals stocked at the time of the outbreak of the war will be entirely consumed during this summer.

In the five months from December last to April this year, the Soviet Union received 500 tanks, 500 airplanes and 15,000 motor cars from the United States and England, and at present only 120 airplanes are being supplied per month.

Thus unless British and American aid is greatly increased, the Soviet Union is bound to face greater difficulties in the future, regardless of the war.

LATVIAN RAIL IMPROVED

More Trains Running Now Than Before Soviet Occupation

Special

RIGA, June 10.—Since Latvia's liberation from Bolshevism, the passenger and freight service of the former Latvian railway has improved to such an extent that more trains are now running on certain lines than were in 1939 before the Russian occupation of the country.

During the Soviet rule in Latvia, the train service in the country had almost been crippled. Railway service between Riga and the bathing resorts along the Baltic coast will be resumed for the first time this summer.

Germans Discount Anglo-Soviet Pact As Futile Efforts

(Continued From Page 1)

"second front" in Europe, reports Domei.

Accordingly, the same circles asserted, there is no need for Japan to attach much importance to the meeting for it is not likely to cause any change in Soviet policy with reference to the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

Furthermore, these quarters said that the parley was nothing but an international political gesture, in view of the current situation which is greatly hampering the transportation of American war materials from the United States to Soviet Russia and the formation of a "second front," in Europe.

Observance Impossible

Commenting on the accord reported to have been reached between the United States, Britain and Soviet Union with respect to the question of rushing British and American goods to the U.S.S.R. and Chungking, of forming a second European front and of the post-war construction, observers here declared that the United States and Britain were attempting to realize the unattainable, says Domei.

The transportation of aid-Soviet goods has been practically stopped recently due to an acute shortage in supply of bottoms and the closure of shipping routes connecting the anti-Axis nations, the observers continued, while very little progress has been made in shipments under the American Lease-Lend Act though there has been plenty of loud talk.

It is probably on this account that Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov accepted the American invitation, in order to press the United States and Britain for aid, especially in view of the fact that the Soviet Union is now in a difficult position under the heavy pressure of the aggressive German offensive, the observers said.

Regarding the question of forming a second European front, the observers pointed out that both the United States and Britain have done nothing despite the Soviet's urgent demand. This was due to the shortage of bottoms and depreciation in the fighting strength of the United States and Britain.

The only thing Britain has been able to do is to stage air-raids over southwestern Germany which were carried out evidently in an attempt to cover up British failure to aid the Reds, the observers added.

To Appease Soviets

With reference to the so-called post-war construction, the observers recall the fact that negotiations held some time ago between Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov and Secretary of State Cordell Hull failed to arrive at any agreement owing to wide divergence of views pertaining to measures based on the "Atlantic Charter" to which the United States adheres.

Fearing that this wide difference between the two countries might tend to worsen the situation, the Washington Government presumably invited Foreign Commissar Molotov in order to frankly talk over the matter with a view toward tempering the attitude of the Soviet Union, the observers opined.

Indians Will Unite At Bangkok Rally

(Continued From Page 1)

determination among the Indians to cooperate with other races in Greater East Asia to drive out British elements from this sphere and thus, to set up a new India for the Indians.

The second, the correspondent stated, is indicative of their fullest confidence in Japan's policy of constructing a new order in Greater East Asia and its ardent desire to attain freedom for the Indians so that they may contribute toward the establishment of a common prosperity sphere.

All these circumstances point to a conclusion that the first step is about to be taken by the Indian Independence League for the ultimate goal, the correspondent said, adding, however, that the problem which requires urgency at the moment is to secure the full support of the Indian nationals in India for the successful consummation of the object in view.

U.S. PUBLIC DISLIKES ALL BRITISH TRAITS

Unpopularity of Englishmen Confessed in Article by Somerset Maugham

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 8.—Somerset Maugham, prominent English novelist, recently strove, but in vain, to convert American brickbats directed against Britishers into bouquets by penning an article entitled "Why Don't You Like Us?" in the Saturday Evening Post of April 11.

In his exordium, the novelist asks the reasons for the antipathy of the average American against Englishmen.

Antipathy Strong

This aversion, he states, is typical of the rich people, living in Park Avenue and on country estates on Long Island and in Connecticut, as well as of businessmen in the Middle West, of politicians and officials in Washington and of writers all over America. Thus Edmund Wilson, Clifton Fadiman and Louis Bromfield all rejected the characteristic English traits.

Arrogance, self-complacency, bad manners, avarice, lack of hospitality, no sense of humor and snobism were some of the chief accusations directed against the British.

This was, a surprise to Englishmen who considered themselves as very likeable. The "misunderstanding" on the part of the Americans, as the author calls it, is explained by the difference in traditions, manners and customs, while everyone of Somerset Maugham's arguments reveals his own British arrogance.

Meanwhile, American publishers protested against official orders to limit newspapers to one edition daily, by stating that it was necessary to keep up the public's morale by constant information, the "New York Times" reported on May 1, 1942.

In an article, dealing with the development of living costs in the United States from August 1939 to March 1942, "Business Week" gives the following figures: The index of foodstuffs had risen from 93 to 118 points, household articles from 100 to 121, clothes from 100 to 123, and general living costs from 98 to 114 points.

Tears Over Less Fuel

Another interesting phase of American living conditions was revealed in a report from Buenos Aires quoting "Time" magazine, issue of May 18, to the effect that 10,000,000 automobile owners, living in the Eastern states of America, were mourning over the rationing of gasoline.

Due to the submarine warfare the oil companies had already suffered losses, amounting to approximately $300,000,000, so that grave apprehensions were felt for the future of the entire oil industry.

Because of the loss of tankers, transport expenses of the companies were quadrupled. While a barrel of oil cost only $0.85 in Texas, the freight rate by rail to the Eastern states was $1.65. As the officials price per barrel was $1.80 in those states, the oil companies were losing 70 cents per barrel, oil coordinator Harold Ickes announced.

Supplies Totally Deficient

The daily requirements of the Eastern states were 1.6 million barrels. Although it was possible to increase the amount of oil, transported by rail, from 70,000 to 640,000 barrels per day, supplies were altogether inadequate.

The oil companies continued to insist, therefore, on the construction of a pipeline from Texas to New Jersey, although this project had already twice been refused the sanction of the War Production Board because of the shortage of steel.

The United States navy has declined the formation of convoys for tankers along the East coast of the United States until there are more warships available and fewer theaters of war.

LARGE INCREASE NOTED IN TURKISH ARMS BUDGET

Total Expenditures Exceed 500,000,000 Pounds for Coming Fiscal Year

Special

ANKARA, June 10.—An increase in armament expenditures is to be seen in the new Turkish budget presented to the National Assembly by Minister of Finance Fuad Agrali. Expenditures for the coming fiscal year are estimated at 394,000,000 Turkish pounds, which is 84,000,000 Turkish pounds more than has been allotted for the current year.

Further sums for armament expenditures are, moreover, provided for by an extraordinary budget, which authorizes the Government to raise a loan of 120,000,000 Turkish pounds for the purpose of meeting expenses connected with national defense, not included in the ordinary budget.

Total armament expenditures will consequently exceed 500,000,000 Turkish pounds for the coming fiscal year, according to present estimates. This constitutes a record for Turkey.

Press Comments

Saturday, June 13

NICHI NICHI—Soviet Union Utilized by United States and Britain

KOKUMIN—Japan's National Unity

HOCHI—Power, Transportation Mobilization Plans

Soviet Union Utilized by United States and Britain

NICHI NICHI—For the past one year since the start of the Soviet-German hostilities, there has been some concord maintained among Soviet Russia, the United States and Britain, chiefly in that Germany has been regarded as the common enemy of these three countries.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, in prolonging its unfavorable war with Germany, now stands in need of aid from the Anglo-Saxon nations, which, in turn, are confronted with successive reverses in the War of Greater East Asia, and are hoping that their Soviet ally can stage a comeback to turn the tide of war in their favor.

With these respective aims, the three countries have been repeatedly holding negotiations among themselves, and it has been frequently reported that some satisfactory agreements were born out of these negotiations. So far, however, the reports seemed to have no concrete facts to back them. Then, of a sudden, the truth was disclosed, when mutual-aid agreements, between Soviet Russia and Britain and Soviet Russia and the United States, respectively, were announced.

As revealed in various dispatches concerning the said agreements, there are no items strikingly new in their contents. Such matters as material aid from Britain and America to Soviet Russia or the establishment of a second front to facilitate the latter country are all old questions, hardly worth being taken up anew.

Then, from the standpoint of the timeliness of the conclusion of the agreements, it should have come earlier for the Soviets. The best time in this light would have been during last summer when the Soviet Army was all out on the defensive or last winter when the Soviet-German front was frozen into inactivity. Coming at this hour what can the U.S.S.R. expect from the agreements?

The Soviet Union is now suffering repeated reverses at the hands of the German forces, and is completely cut off from any means to establish a second front because the successful German operations in European waters have secured all the vital coast lines against the use of Soviet Russia or any of her supporters. It is all too apparent that the Anglo-Saxons on their side cannot derive anything out of the reported agreements. They have a more imminent need of planning for their recovery from their own war losses.

British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden is reported to have said in this connection that the present Anglo-Soviet agreement has no secret clauses. He also declared that the agreement has nothing to do with Japan. Then, as far as the contents of the agreements have been learned here to date, the East is excluded from their sphere of application. However, Japan must stand on guard inasmuch as the agreements aim at the establishment of the second front for Soviet Russia.

Japan's National Unity

KOKUMIN—The United States was a democratic country where every national was out to enjoy himself as much as possible and where they could fritter their lives away with perfect freedom. Naturally, their hatred toward dictatorships was strong and can be quoted as one of the main reasons for that country's declaration of war upon the Axis Powers.

The war thus brought about has been fought for the last several months with serious losses for them and thus there has been witnessed a rapid change in the national structure of the country. Now, there is no trace of the much flaunted democracy for those principles have been discarded in favor of totalitarianism which now holds a firm grip on all national policies formulated under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

It is the irony of fate, that the Americans, who hated the form of dictatorship as practised in Germany, should now be forced to adopt the same system of government under Roosevelt.

Going a step further, that is, viewing the actual conditions prevailing in the United States, we observe that there the Government is at its wit's end over how to concoct the most plausible cause for its participation in the present war now that the previous one of upholding democracy has become entirely obsolete.

This internal confusion is most eloquently manifested in the disinclination of the average American to prolong the current warfare. The nation at large does not know what the United States is fighting for.

The case in Japan is quite different. There is no Japanese even in the remotest corner of the country who is not enlightened on the true objective of the War of Greater East Asia. Complete unison is witnessed in this respect throughout this country in the nation's united effort to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

The United States has always boasted that it has an abundance of resources with a wealth far surpassing that of any other country. But, can America, with such material wealth, ever hope to defeat a completely united Japan? The Americans cannot find any reason to continue the war, but the Japanese do. Japan on the other hand is fully equipped with materials to prolong the war for any length of time.

Power, Transportation Mobilization Plans

HOCHI—The fact that the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia depends upon the adjustment of the national structure to the needs of national defense no longer requires explanation. Then it becomes clear that the so-called new national structure will be effected in all branches of politics, economics, industry and culture.

The mobilization plans for power and transportation, as announced by the Government yesterday, are quite timely and well to the point. The plans, it must be remembered, form a link that will be connected to other similar plans previously announced and put into practice, such as the general materials mobilization, production expansion and funds controlling plans.

The present plans, on the other hand, have two main issues. First, they will be applied to facilitate the prosecution of the current war, and, second, they will cover the various constructive enterprises to come after the war.

A glance at the statement published by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board in connection with the two plans will convince one that all that is desirous about the proposed undertakings is included in the contents of the plans to the satisfaction of all interested circles. The only question left is how the plans will be best put into practice. Then there is the need of speeding up the realization of what remain unrealized among the items of the previous plans.

Anyhow, with the execution of the present plans, this country will be provided with all the necessary measures for strengthening the home front structure, save that concerning the mobilization plans for daily necessities.

Regarding the smooth execution of the drafted measures, both the Government and the people are responsible, the latter especially being asked to offer their unstinted cooperation with the former. It is to be congratulated that there is no obstacle in view in the way for the all-round realization of the plans.

BRITAIN GREATLY WORRIED BY SHORTAGE OF BOTTOMS

No Use Producing Arms If No Ships to Carry Them, Wails Manchester Guardian

Special

LISBON, June 10.—The most concrete of all British troubles is the continuously growing shortage of tonnage, the Manchester Guardian said recently, according to a London report.

The paper said that it would be useless even if the United States and Great Britain were producing enormous quantities of war material as long as it could not reach the present and future war theaters.

At the same time, the number of ships sunk is increasing. Only recently the American writer, Hanson Baldwin, prophesized that there would be more ammunition available than ships to transport it.

In the House of Commons a few days ago, Clement Buvies pointed out that it was absolutely useless even if the United States were to produce 1,000 planes or 10,000 guns an hour if this material could not be transported to the war theaters where it is needed against the enemy.

The Manchester Guardian said that the British Government must first examine whether its shipbuilding program can replace British shipping losses and is able to meet its obligations concerning the Soviet Union, Libya, India, Australia and a future second European front.

"It is very important to insist on this demand in view of the fact that British shipping losses are not to be published any more and the British people, therefore, are not in a position to control the situation," the journal stated.

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BRITISH JOURNALS WANT LONDON TO BARE DEFEATS

Tell Government to Resume Weekly Publication of Ship Losses as U.S. Is Doing

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Several British papers demand that the British Government should resume the publication of the weekly shipping losses of Britain.

The Daily Express emphasizes in its editorial that there is no longer any reason for hushing up these figures since the United States Government is publishing their shipping losses. The paper points out that with the sinking of 24 ships, last week was one of the most serious weeks since the beginning of the war for the Allies.

According to statements emanating from the United States, during the last six months 251 vessels had been sunk and since this figure was being published in the United States, the paper declares there was no reason for the British Government of adhering to its policy of keeping silence.

Moreover, the Daily Mail asserts that the battle in the Atlantic is the most important of all encounters and that England will lose this war if Germany should succeed in gaining the rulership over the Atlantic.

The journal also writes that alarming news are coming from North America, stating that the Allies are losing more vessels than they can replace, and that the Germans are building more submarines than can be sunk by the Allies.

"Since there are no official British figures at hand, these news cannot be checked," stresses the paper, "and it is very difficult to believe that the publication of these figures at this day will still be useful to the enemy. The Government must, therefore, resume publication."

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CHORAL BODIES UNIFIED

Unifying all Buddhist chorus groups and associations in Japan, the Japan Buddhist Hymn Association was formally established today, observing its inauguration ceremony at the Hibiya Public Hall from 12:30 p.m. Friday, reports Domei.

Over 1,000 persons connected with various Buddhist organizations in Japan, including Kunio Kishida, head of the Cultural Department of the National Service Association and officials of the Education Ministry, as well as officers of the Army and Navy Ministries attended the ceremony.

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CABINET APPROVES POWER, TRANSPORT MOBILIZATION PLANS

President Suzuki of Planning Board Makes Announcement For Fiscal Year

GREATER EFFICIENCY SEEN

Priorities Given to Munitions Industries—Use of Power For Luxury Banned

The transportation and electric power mobilization plans for the 1942-43 fiscal year were approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Friday.

The move was important as it almost completed the preparation of the way for the construction of an economic and financial structure, which is absolutely necessary to bring the nation successfully through the War of Greater East Asia.

The Government is at work on a program for mobilizing commodities of necessity for the maintenance of the living of the people in wartime.

When this plan is completed, which will be at an early date, all that has to be done by the Government by way of putting the nation in a position to meet all the material requirements of a nation which means to bring the biggest war in the world's history to a completely satisfactory issue, will have been done.

Other Plans Adopted

The other plans, apart from those approved by the Cabinet, which have already been adopted by the Government are for the mobilization of materials, extension of industrial capacity and output, national mobilization, control of funds, and regulation of trade.

Statements by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, dealing with the transportation and power mobilization plans, were published by the Board of Information following the Cabinet Council.

The principal aim of the transportation mobilization plan is to increase substantially the nation's carrying capacity.

The state envisioned by the authors of the plan is one in which no difficulty will be found in the transportation of materials needed for a successful execution of the war and for the maintenance of the wartime living of the people as well as in getting through in the quickest way all correspondence connected with the enforcement of measures for executing the Government's wartime policies.

The plan calls, among others, for an economical use of the transportation facilities and the means of communications in the nation, restriction of the use of means of conveyance and communication facilities by the general public, and prevention of any idle facilities of transportation.

The power mobilization plan runs on lines that will insure supplies of electricity to industries working on orders for war materials, or for those turning out goods of necessity for the maintenance of the living of the people in wartime.

Naturally, efforts will be made to increase the electric power in the nation in a substantial way.

On the other hand, the relationship of the power industry to the business of distributing electricity will be adjusted.

The plan will alter the principle of the existing system of quotas. Hitherto, priorities have been given to requirements according to industries. Henceforth, the quotas will be determined according to factories.

Needless to say, the requirements of munitions factories will be met first of all.

Special consideration will be given to the demand of the light metal, shipbuilding, iron, coal, heavy metal, ammonium sulphate and machine tool industries.

For Speedy Action

The plan also provides for measures designed to insure a speedy completion of unfinished projects for the increase of the power supply to meet an increased demand.

There will be stricter control of the use of electricity for lighting purposes in public and private offices and in business places. The use of power as a luxury will be barred for all practical purposes.

President Suzuki's statement on the transportation mobilization plan follows:

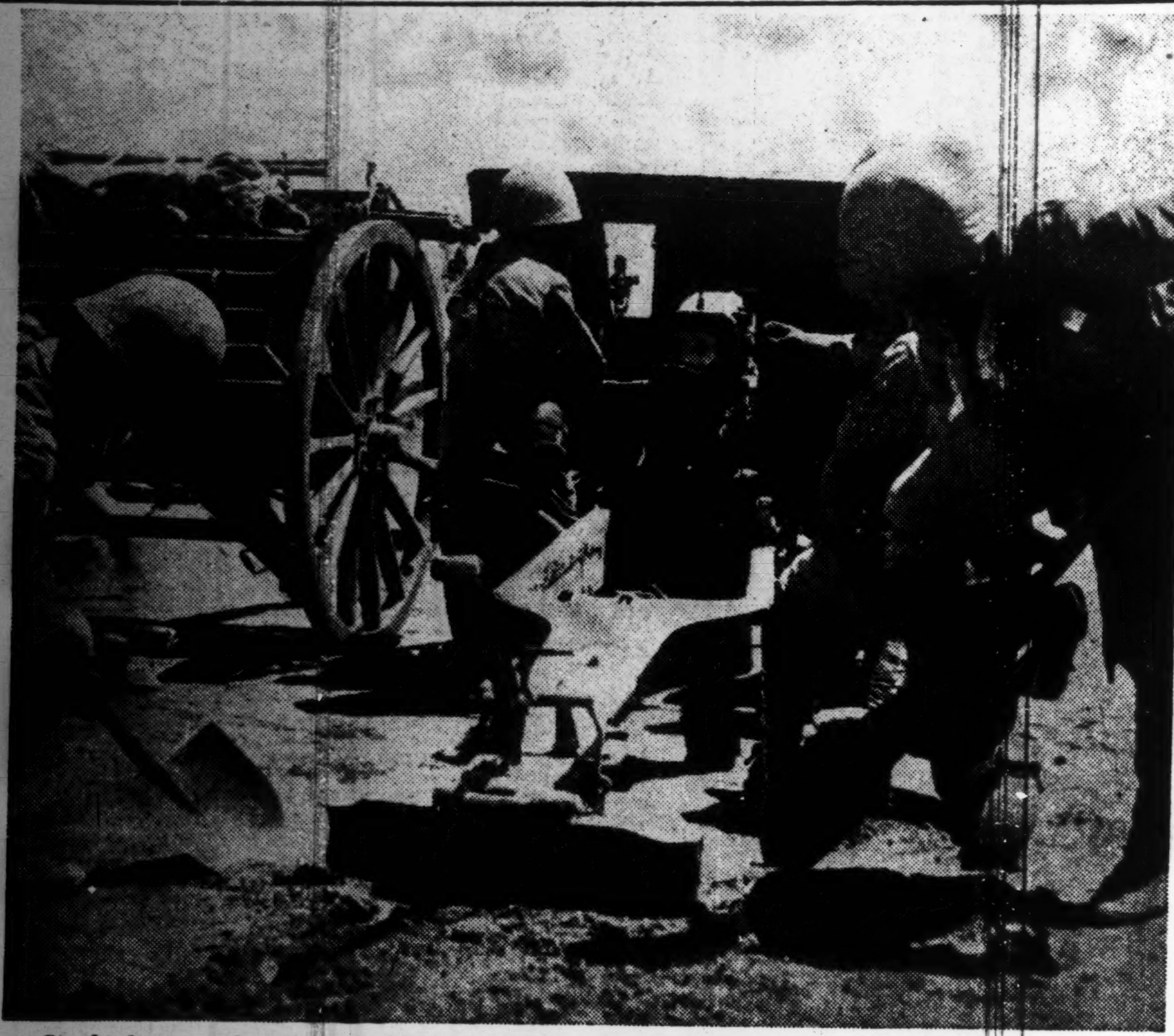
"The aim of the plan is to meet the nation's strategic needs in wartime.

"Thus, the plan calls for measures designed to secure adequate means of transportation and communication in the whole of Greater East Asia and insure that there will be enough of transportation facilities as well as means of communication for a nation, which has to fill the needs of its fighting services on one side and maintain the living of its people in wartime on the other.

"Stress is put on insuring a full display of the nation's carrying and communication capacity through stricter control of the means of conveyance and communication facilities and an intensified use of these

(Continued on Page 2)

Always Ready to Blast Enemy



Steady fingers and nerves, coupled with superaccurate marksmanship, render these crack artillerymen of the Imperial Army posted somewhere along the Shansi-Hopei border the terror of all resisting Chinese Reds. (Passed by the War Ministry).

KEY CREEDS ISSUED FOR BURMA REVIVAL

Adviser to Nippon Military Administration Outlines Guiding Policy

ROSY FUTURE VISIONED

Strictest Attention to Agriculture, Religion, Hygiene Is Emphasized

Pointing out that agriculture, religion and hygiene are the three most important and urgent political creeds in reconstruction work, Hyogoro Sakurai, an adviser to the military administration in Burma, declared that a sound common prosperity bloc can be established only when the native inhabitants are treated as fellow-Asiatics.

Only two and half months ago, he said, the Burmese leaders as well as the public sought refuge in the interior in an effort to escape turmoils of war, but with the progress in the mopping-up operations on enemy remnants, these people have returned to their respective districts in large groups every day.

Great Expectations

The enthusiasm with which Dr. Ba Maw and other members of the Preparatory Committee for the construction of central political organ are devoting themselves toward a common goal gives ground to believe that much can be expected of their future activities.

The most important measures for reconstruction which require urgency, Mr. Sakurai continued, are undoubtedly connected with agriculture, religion and hygiene.

"In connection with the first item," he went on, "I might state that the annual rice yield in Burma reaches well over 6,000,000 tons, of which 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons can be set aside for export purposes. Apart from rice, Burma produces cotton, rubber, beans and oil, with a very bright prospect for future development."

In view of the fact that 80 per cent of the total native population is engaged in farming, Mr. Sakurai declared, the institution of a justified agricultural policy is a vital factor in saving the Burmese and stabilizing their economy.

As the Burmese are ardent supporters of Buddhism, a major part of their income through agriculture has been donated to shrines, with the remainder going for tax or farm-rent. Despite the fact that they are endowed with fertile soil for farming, the native inhabitants hitherto had no means of setting aside funds in reserve.

Capital Agency Required

In order to improve these conditions, Mr. Sakurai said, it is necessary to establish a financial agency in the villages and simultaneously improve farming methods.

Referring to the religious problem, Mr. Sakurai pointed out that it is absolutely necessary to erase from their minds the British system of education through the medium of religion, which constitutes the pivot of their national ideology. The cardinal point in inoculating Oriental ideology into the minds of the Bur-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Navy Airmen Destroy 72 Planes In New Guinea Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, June 12.—Renewing their activities daily to destroy the remaining enemy facilities as well as to smash the foe's air strength, the Japanese Naval Air Force, operating in the New Guinea area, shot down a total of 68 enemy planes and demolished four others on the ground from May 16 to June 9, it was revealed here today. Meanwhile, Japanese Air Forces lost six machines which dived headlong against the enemy targets, during their operations.

NEW REICH TANKS SUCCESS

Air-Cooled Engines Enhance Mechanized Desert Fighting

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—Air-cooled tanks are contributing in no small measure to the smashing successes of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel's mechanized forces against the British in North Africa, the German News Agency reported today, quoting information received from reliable quarters.

The cooling mechanism, reportedly connected with the motor, enables the tanks to function effectively despite the intense heat of the African desert.

PEACE MOVEMENT WIDENS

Chinese People Support Reorganization of Occupied Territories

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, June 12.—As a result of the advance of Japanese Forces into Northern Kwangtung Province, reconstruction work in Japanese occupied territories is making satisfactory progress with the wholehearted support of the Chinese people in these regions.

The people under the Chungking regime are joining in increasing numbers the peace movement of President Wang Ching-wei. Approximately 40,000 people living in 20 villages in central Kwangtung Province, including Hsiaopu and Kaotow in Hua-hsien, have decided on holding a mass meeting next Monday at Hsiaopu to extend the movement.

Another U.S. Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—The United States Navy Department today announced that another United States merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk by Axis submarines off the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Beach Combers Have Boom

Special

LISBON, June 12.—Beach combers along the United States coast have a great time picking up goods washed ashore from torpedoed vessels, according to the New York Herald Tribune. In a Canadian county along the Atlantic coast cases containing half a ton of malt were washed ashore.

NIPPON SUBMARINES CAUSE DURBAN PANIC

Army Authorities Order Complete Blackout Along Attacked Region

DAMAGE ON SYDNEY HEAVY

Insurance Companies Assailed By Psychologically Shocked Citizens

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—The naval headquarters of the Union of South Africa, in a communique under yesterday's date, confirmed that Japanese Submarines are active off the Port of Durban, Natal Province, thus creating a great sensation among the population, according to a DNB dispatch.

Following the announcement by the naval headquarters, the army authorities have proclaimed a complete blackout in an area 64 kilometers in width along the coast centering around Durban as an emergency measure.

Sydney Panic-Stricken

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—Heavy damage was inflicted on Sydney in a recent attack by Japanese Submarines, according to a Reuter's dispatch from the Australian port city.

Despite soothing announcements by the authorities, Sydney citizens are said to be suffering from an acute psychological shock, the report added.

The panic-stricken citizens fought their way to city life and property insurance companies to apply for damage and fire insurances, the dispatch said, quoting a report from a certain insurance company in Sydney.

SEBASTOPOL SIEGE BY GERMAN FORCES NOW IN LAST STAGE

Fall of Key Soviet Base Seen Imminent as Push Is Intensified

HEAVY OFFENSIVE BEGUN

Many Outer Positions Defending Citadel Captured in Terrific Onslaught

Asahi Service

ROME, June 11.—The German forces are believed to have entered into the last stage of general attack on Sebastopol, according to reliable information reaching here from the Eastern Front. The fall of this naval base is generally believed imminent.

Reports emanating from British sources indicate that the Germans concentrated on Sebastopol number 100,000 and reinforcements are coming in succession. An enormous number of cannon, tanks and airplanes are focussed on the battlefront, and intensive bombing and gun fires are exchanged there.

New Offensive Noted

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—While the battle for possession of Sebastopol raged fiercely on into its seventh month, German forces in the Kharkov sector last night suddenly launched a large-scale offensive against Soviet forces under the command of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko, it was reported here today.

The report of a new German offensive in the Kharkov sector was confirmed by a brief announcement by the Soviet Information Board last night stating that German forces in the Kharkov front last night attacked Soviet defense lines, the report said.

German Attacks Fierce

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—About 200,000 German forces and 2,000 aircraft now are fiercely attacking the Soviet second defense line positions at Sebastopol, the largest Soviet port in the Black Sea, according to reliable reports reaching here today.

Repulsing desperate Soviet resistance, German troops already have captured several outer positions defending Sebastopol, it is reported.

Meanwhile, British sources reveal that the biggest battle ever fought between German and Soviet troops in the Sebastopol sector is now raging.

The Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, in its editorial dated June 11, admitted that Sebastopol is being subjected to fierce German attacks and that the port is placed in a most dangerous position.

On the other hand, a report from Vichy received here today, confirmed a previous announcement that German troops had landed on the Taman Peninsula, although the Soviet authorities have not yet admitted the fact.

PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS

Domei

PEKING, June 12.—To guarantee sufficient protection to foreigners residing within the Peking sector, the Peking Defense Headquarters has decided to have all concerned (except Manchoukuoans and Chinese but regardless of Axis or Allied nationals) over 10 years of age carry special identification certificates and special bands attached to their left arms.

A special decree to that effect was issued by the defense headquarters. A similar system is already in operation in Tientsin and Tsingtao.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, June 13, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Transportation and Power Mobilization

MIYAKO—Two plans, one for the mobilization of the means of conveyance in the nation and the other for the mobilization of the nation's electric power, were approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Friday.

These two plans have vital bearings on the materials mobilization and productivity extension plans which were adopted by the Government some time ago.

The transportation mobilization plan aims to increase the means of conveyance. Improved and extended transportation facilities are absolutely necessary for the real realization of the Government's policy for maintaining the living of the people at a proper level in wartime.

To increase the nation's capacity for transporting materials needed for a successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia is difficult as a matter of fact. Study of the transportation mobilization plan which has been published by the Cabinet shows that the Government knows what to do in order to achieve a condition in which there will not be any difficulty in the conveyance of materials which are needed for a successful execution of the war.

As for marine transportation, the problem of providing increased shipping has been solved. There will be enough shipping in the nation when the program for constructing standard type merchant vessels is completed. There is the question of operating merchant vessels efficiently. This will not be out of the way even when there is an abundance of shipping in the nation. It is up to the Government to outline a plan to insure efficient management and operation of the nation's mercantile fleet.

The power mobilization plan shows that the Government has a

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY PENETRATES CHEKIANG, KIANGSI LINE AS CHANGSHAN FALLS INTO JAPANESE HANDS

Tank Riddled With 200 Enemy Bullets Blasts P.I. Stronghold From Boat Deck

Domei

AT A BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, June 12.—Just before midnight of May 5, a huge arc of light from Corregidor Island cut the darkness above the pounding waves to make a startling revelation—landing attack by tanks—, as iron monsters, spitting withering fire from their cannons while poised on the decks of advancing boats, plunged headlong into the waves to the attack—a novel Japanese strategy unparalleled in the annals of warfare.

That unique event was unearthed at a field hospital yesterday when this correspondent interviewed Commander Teruo Izumi, who led his tank corps in the memorable attack on Corregidor and provided the spearhead of the Japanese attack, which reduced the island fortress.

Commander Izumi's experience, still vividly fresh in his memory, was recounted as follows:

"It was just 11:30 p.m., May 5. The fleet of boats laden with our tanks swung away from shore. Our objective was Cape Kihei on Corregidor Island.

"The boats vibrated heavily from the dynamic shudder from our engines while the roar from those monsters reverberated everywhere.

"Already the boats had closed in on the enemy within 1,000 meters. The time was just 11:40 p.m. Suddenly, a swath of light from a searchlight on shore cut a brilliant arc across the waters. The beam glanced blindingly on the sides of the ship and as instantly slid off.

"A flare snaked upward into the night air. Shells from our shore batteries exploded with instantaneous suddenness on a section of the fort directly in front of us. The night sky now was illuminated by the fire which flared up with increasing fury.

"From a formation in line, our boats swung outward to steam ahead toward the island abreast. Spurting ahead at top speed, we closed the distance to the island rapidly—500 meters, 400 and 300.

Enemy Intensifies Firing

"Cross-fire from the guns on Corregidor now reached a terrific pitch raising a curtain of steel over the water in an attempt to stop our advance.

"Sending up a column of spray, an exploding shell tore through the port side of the boat as we broke through a veritable squall of enemy shells to approach within 100 meters of the shore.

"Abruptly, our advance came to a stop. We had struck a steel wire netting strung in two or three rows in the water.

"Orders rang out—'Lower tanks!'

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SOVIET RUSSIA SIGNS TREATY WITH ALLIES

Concluded by Molotov With London and Washington Governments

SEEKS UNITY AMONG THREE

Nine Clauses in British Agreement—U.S. Army, Navy Chiefs Also Consulted

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—As a result of a series of negotiations between Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and leaders of the British and United States Governments in London and Washington, respectively, the British-Soviet Treaty and also the Soviet-American Agreement have been concluded, it was announced simultaneously in London, Washington and Moscow today, according to dispatches reaching here today.

Confronted with the imperative necessity of most effectively reorientating the war policy of the three nations, which are suffering the intensified pressure of renewed vigorous offensives by the German and Italian Armies and Navies, the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs on May 25 visited London, it is reported here.

During his two-day stay there, he concluded a new treaty with the British Government for collaboration between Britain and the Soviet Union in execution of the war following his conferences with leaders of the London Government, including British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, according to information received from London and Washington.

Constitutes Nine Clauses

The Anglo-Soviet Agreement this time signed in London, it is reported, constitutes nine clauses which read to the following effect, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri:

Article I. Britain and the Soviet Union shall extend each other every possible aid for the prosecution of war.

Article II. Britain and the Soviet Union shall not, under any circumstances, enter into peace negotiations with the Hitler regime or similar administration.

Article III. Britain and the Soviet Union shall extend mutual cooperation for the stabilization of peace and development of economic organ.

Respect Allied Rights

Article V. Britain and the Soviet Union shall respect the rights of other Allied countries. That is:

a). Neither Britain nor the Soviet Union shall expect to become stronger than the other.

b.) Neither Britain nor the Soviet Union shall interfere with the internal affairs of other countries.

Article VI. Britain and the Soviet Union shall take joint measures in connection with post-war peace organization.

Article VII. Britain and the So-

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIETS SEEK ARMS IN TREATY WITH U.S.

Formation of 2nd Front in Europe Also Behind Move In 2-Nation Pact

AIMED FOR PROPAGANDA

Materialization of Plans Held Doubtful—Bottoms Shortage Big Handicap

According to foreign cables, the current Molotov-Roosevelt conference dwells chiefly on the supply of arms to the Soviet Union and the formation of a second front in Europe, reports Domei.

However, these sources pointed out, the existing situation does not warrant much expectation for the speedy progress in the execution of these plans, and consequently, the tripartite talks are nothing but one of the gestures aimed for propaganda purposes, adding that their actual enforcement, therefore, is believed doubtful.

Meanwhile, in connection with the announcement issued by the White House regarding the Anglo Soviet and Soviet-American treaties, Domei comments that the transportation of war requisites to the Soviet Union has been hampered considerably due to an acute shortage of Allied bottoms as well as to a danger in maritime routes and no tangible result has been attained so far.

On the other hand, the promised aid to the Soviet Union by virtue of the Lease Lend Bill has been a lot of empty words so that the Soviet Government, with the increase in pressure through German offensive, has decided to dispatch Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov personally to the United States to make arrangements.

Commenting on the formation of the second front, Domei says that despite repeated requests from the Soviet Union, virtually no progress has been made due to a dearth of shipping and deterioration in the fighting strength of the Allies, the only result indicating this movement being a small-scale raid by Britain over southwestern Germany.

Insofar as the problem of post-war management is concerned, Domei points out that notwithstanding a series of negotiations between Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, there is, reportedly, a wide barrier between America and the Soviet Union over post-war policies based on the "Atlantic Charter."

Alarmed over the aggravation in this issue, the news agency asserts the United States suggested to the Moscow Government to dispatch Foreign Commissar Molotov in order to exchange free and frank opinion in this connection.

Von Papen Sees Turks

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 11.—Colonel Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, today conferred with General Ismet Inonu, President, and Sukru Saracoglu, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Chungking Troops Routed in Chuchow Before Swift Advance

NACHENG IS OCCUPIED

Furious Street Fighting Climaxes Fall—Trapped From 3 Directions

ENEMY AIRFIELD TAKEN

Domei

TSAOCHENGKWAN, ON THE CHEKIANG (Kiangsi Border), June 11.—The Japanese Forces in Chekiang Province succeeded in passing through the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, after capturing Changshan.

An undisclosed unit which had attacked Chuchow from the northern bank of the Chu River this afternoon fought its way in several columns to the border of the two provinces.

They started out from the line of Nanshan, 20 kilometers southwest of Changshan.

Overcoming steep mountains on the border the Japanese Unit surged into the western part of Kiangsi Province.

Japanese Enter Nacheng

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, June 12.—The walled city of Nacheng, strategically important enemy position located some 62 kilometers southeast of Japanese occupied Fuchow, was brought under complete command of the Japanese Forces after the furious street fighting which followed their dauntless penetration into the city at 4 a.m. today.

The Japanese Forces which had taken the enemy's strongholds of Fuchow, Tsungjen and Iwang, all pivotal cities in Eastern Kiangsi Province, continued their sweeping drive from Iwang toward Nacheng from south and north in two columns and surrounded the city from three directions.

A Japanese column, driving from the south, yesterday evening seized a hill on the outskirts of the city, while another column, marching southward along the Fu River the same evening, controlled an enemy airfield outside the city.

Japanese Occupy Kienchang

Domei

JAPANESE FRONT LINE IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, June 12.—Relentlessly driving forward in pursuit of 10,000 troops of the enemy 79th Army, crack Japanese units at 4 a.m. today pierced the defenses of Kienchang, strategic railway junction on the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway line, and completely occupied the city by 10 a.m. after mopping up enemy remnants.

3rd War Zone Crushed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON CHEKIANG FRONT, June 12.—The Japanese Forces advancing southward in pursuit of enemy forces which escaped from Chuchow attacked Shienhochie, 20 kilometers southwest of Chuchow, and stormed the headquarters of the 67th Division under direct control of General Chiang Kai-shek. An enemy staff officer became captive during this attack.

Cross-examined, the enemy staff officer confessed:

"The Chungking forces, failing to make a counter attack on the Japanese Forces in Chuchow, were beaten back by the Japanese and were thrown into confusion.

"Particularly, the 86th army, given a devastating blow, fled in confusion toward Kiangshan in groups of 500 or 600.

"Meanwhile, the 49th and 26th armies, being completely disorganised, were fleeing, abandoning their defense positions."

From the captive staff officer, it became certain that the main force in the enemy Third War Zone was dealt such a devastating blow that it would never be able to rally.

Japanese Raid Changsha

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 12.—Japanese Army air forces yesterday morning attacked Changsha, in the southern part of the Hunan Province, inflicting devastating damages on military facilities there, it was learned here today.

Nanking Troops Assist

Domei

CANTON, June 12.—Since the recent commencement of the Japanese northward advance operations against the Chungking forces, Nanking troops belonging to the 30th Division of the National Government of China have been offering

(Continued on Page 2)

BANDA ISLES ACCORD JAPANESE WELCOME

Soldiers of Landing Party Greeted by Islanders Waving Sun Flags

The inhabitants of the Banda Islands, known as the "Isles of Exiles" accorded the Japanese Landing Forces an enthusiastic welcome when they arrived there. These islanders who had groaned under the Dutch oppression for many years, on hearing that the Japanese Army had overthrown the Dutch East Indies Government, immediately captured their oppressors and forthwith handed them over to the Japanese military authorities.

The Asahi's war correspondent, describes the events that took place when the Japanese Forces arrived at the islands in the following view:

When the landing party arrived at Bandanaira Island, the main isle of the group, on May 8, the correspondent states, the islanders thronged to the beach to welcome the landing party waving Rising Sun flags in their hands.

'Isles of Exiles'

The Banda Islands are not only noted for the production of spices along with the Molucca Islands, but is also known as the "Isles of Exiles." The islands came to get this name because the Indonesians who participated in the independence movement against the Dutch were sent to the islands as exiles.

Overjoyed at the news that the Dutch East Indies Government had been overthrown by the Imperial Forces, the correspondent continues, the chief of the village representing 5,000 islanders of Bandanaira brought, on April 18, a Dutch inspector who had oppressed them in the past to the Imperial military headquarters at Amboina. The islanders could not wait until the arrival of the Imperial Navy's landing party so eager were they to oust the Dutch inspector under whom they had groaned.

From the tower of the castle built on the southern tip of Bandanaira Island could be seen the greenish Isle of Banda with a 600-meter channel between, describes the correspondent. All over the islands stretched the well-cultivated farms which were constructed by the exiled Indonesians under the yoke of the Dutch East Indies Government.

However, the day of emancipation arrived when, from the Island of Banda 30 Dutch policemen and 20 Netherlanders were handed over to the landing party by the islanders.

An Indonesian doctor, who had been acting as an administrator since the Dutch inspector was taken over to the Japanese, made his appearance before the Japanese landing party and declared:

Indonesian Pledges Loyalty

"We Indonesians eagerly awaited the arrival of the Imperial Forces, for generation after generation, to free us from the yoke of the Dutch Government. I am firmly determined to do my best as the acting administrator of the island until the arrival of a Japanese official."

On the following day, namely, May 9, the Japanese Forces landed on the Island of Haruku located 30 miles northeast of Amboina, further continues the correspondent, to mop up enemy remnants.

However, on the island, which is 60 kilometers in circumference and has a population of 1,800, the landing party could not find any enemy remnants. Instead the 40-year-old woman chieftain accompanied by the islanders made her appearance before the party to extend her welcome to the Imperial Navy's landing party and to swear allegiance to Japan.

The islands band rendered selections of native music when the landing party left, the correspondent added.

Tank Blasts Enemy Base From Vessel

(Continued From Page 1)

Simultaneously on all those boats embarking operations were begun.

"Tanks plunged into the sea, kicking giant sprays as they dived into the water of an undisclosed depth. With unleashed fury, tanks from another boat hit the water roundly with their steel bellies and plunged ahead.

"Preparations for our 'take-off' from the deck were made as our engine kicked up a deafening roar.

Tanks Counter Attacked

"But just than, fire from the enemy guns were concentrated upon us and shells rained down upon us like a cataract. From aboard the deck of the boat, our tank responded with feverish fire.

"Withstanding over 200-odd direct hits upon the steel sides of our tank, we carried on the fierce duel with the shore guns, but a huge shell struck the port side of our boat, capsizing it moment by moment.

"There was no time now to lower our tank. Our only resort was to throw ourselves forward into a direct charge. With hand grenades in one hand, a sword in the other, Corporal Masaji Inozuka and four other stalwarts broke through the steel-wire netting in the water and with eyes fixed at the enemy gun emplacement, clamored up the rugged bluff.

"Just as I thought they had reached the top, I saw their dark outlines in the gloom tumbling down. They had been blown back by the force of explosions from three shells. Fragments from the bluff were blown off simultaneously.

"Despite suffering serious wounds, Corporal Inozuka and a private wriggled upward on their stomach and stormed the enemy emplacement with grenades in hand and annihilated the enemy.

"Immediately after the tank landing in the face of the enemy, unit after a unit of engineer corps landed and completed the occupation of Cape Kihei.

"This brilliant achievement provided the initial beginning to the conquest of Corregidor Island."

Manchoukuo Envoy Visits Prince Teh To Express Thanks

Domei

KALGAN, June 10.—In order to return the visit paid to Hsinking by Prince Teh, Chairman of the Mongolian Federal Autonomous Government, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, General Yu Shen-cheng, Minister of Public Peace of Manchoukuo, called at Prince Teh's official residence at Kalgan at 11 a.m. today. On meeting Prince Teh, General Yu personally conveyed the grateful appreciation of the Manchoukuoan Government.

Cabinet Approves Power, Transport Mobilization Plans

(Continued From Page 1)

means.

"It is important to secure improved facilities for the transportation of key materials. There is to to be close cooperation between the various branches of the transportation business, including transportation by land, sea and air, loading and unloading of ships in ports and harbors, and the transportation of parcels. Such cooperation is absolutely necessary to see that the carrying and communication capacity of the nation is fully displayed.

"In framing the plan, special consideration was given to the transportation of important materials needed by the country in great quantities, such as coal, iron ore, pig iron, Portland cement, lumber, fertilizer, rice, wheat, beans and table salt, all of which are covered by the materials mobilization plans. Under the plan, the transportation of these materials either by land or by sea will be put on a planned basis.

To Strengthen Sea Traffic

"In drafting details of the plan, the policy was followed of strengthening the means of marine transportation, which has a vital role to play in the carrying out of the materials mobilization plan. Everything must be done to insure a smooth working of the shipping system, which has been perfected with the placing of the marine transportation business under State management.

"Special efforts will be made to construct as many new merchant vessels and tankers as possible under the shipping planning program. Otherwise, the plan has provision for measures for extending the nation's carrying capacity.

"As for land transportation, a comprehensive program for ensuring an efficient use of the means of conveyance centering around the Government railways has been worked out. Provision is made for the widening and improvement of roads for use in the transfer of important materials from ships to land conveyances.

"Measures will be adopted for coordinating loading and unloading operations in ports and harbors. Efforts will be made to provide improved port and harbor facilities.

"The plans provide for all measures necessary for the performance of the special mission of air transportation.

"As for the means of communication, they will be improved all round.

"Special efforts will be made to secure a safe and speedy transmission of important correspondence and messages. Plans have been made making available all materials needed for the improvement of the organs of communication."

The substance of President Suzuki's statement on the power mobilization statement follows:

"The question of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion was ever present in our minds when we worked out details of the power mobilization plan.

"Needless to say, the munitions industries must have any amount of power they need. Industries not engaged in the manufacture of munitions, will have their supply of electricity curtailed. The policy of priorities to essential industries will be carried out with increased vigor. This will be necessary to insure that the munitions industries and others, which are turning out goods of daily necessity will not be in want of power.

"Special consideration will be given to the requirements of the light metal, shipbuilding, coal, important metal, ammonium sulphate, and machine tool industries.

"The plan has provision for economy in electricity. A movement has been going on since last April for inducing the industries to make an intensive use of power during the months when there is an abundance of water in the nation. This drive was inspired by the same motive, which underlies the plan for economy in power.

"As for unfinished projects for the development of power resources, the plan stipulates that materials necessary to complete the projects shall be made available. The plan also provides for measures for the utilization of the water in lakes and streams in the generation of power."

GREAT TASK AHEAD, DECLARES TERAUCHI

Construction of Co-Prosperity Sphere Requires Honorable Japanese, General Says

"We have succeeded in the battles, but the construction work has only been started. We need honorable Japanese in the South, because the future of Japan and the construction of a Greater East Asia lie on our shoulders. The Japanese people should not be intoxicated in their successive victories, because the great task of construction lies before us."

So said General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Areas where he arrived at Bandoeng Airfield on June 6. The General traveled on board an airplane through Java, Bali Island, and other Japanese occupied areas with the duel purpose of inspecting general conditions after the war and giving encouragement to the military officers and men. He was welcomed by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java, and other officers, and drove straight to a beautiful quiet village where the villa of the Ex-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, one small hotel, and about 100 farm houses were built among the green trees.

Arch Is Decorated

General Terauchi, Lieutenant-General Imamura, and other officers passed through the arch which was decorated with wild flowers and heard the welcoming word "Banzai." As soon as they entered the room, General Terauchi and Lieutenant-General Imamura challenged each other to a game of "Go" (Japanese chess game). It was admirable and exciting to see the Commander-in Chief and the Supreme Commander eagerly applying their best strategy and tactics to the chess combat. Count Hideo Kodama, Adviser of the Military Administration in the East Indies, was invited to join the party. After the game the three men of courage and wisdom discussed various issues in their minds, sometimes in a jovial mood while they enjoyed a simple Japanese meal. Their voices and laughter seemed to echo in the air breaking the solitude and stillness of the night.

Has Simple Breakfast

The following day General Terauchi got up at seven and after a simple breakfast in his room left the villa greeting the guards who presented arms, though they looked surprised to see him going out without a guard. He looked young and vigorous as he walked down the slope with long steady strides. The road was so prettily decked with all kinds of wild flowers that he exclaimed that it must be heavenly to live there as a hotel keeper. Asked how he liked Bali, he simply answered that it was as beautiful a place as any other throughout Java.

Suddenly he stopped on the street looking at a Dutch woman who opened her purse to find some coins to give them to the beggar sitting on the roadside. Either because she had no money or no small change, she went on without giving him any alms. General Terauchi said, "She must have sympathized with the beggar, thinking of the miserable fate of her own country. I feel sorry for the Dutch, but they are foolish people.

"When Japan sent envoys and proposed that they sell their products at a fair price, they refused our friendly offer, being instigated by Britain and the United States. As the result of their refusal they met their sad fate. The British and the Americans are selfish and cruel. They who would not lift a finger for the Dutch people when they were attacked by the Japanese Army, despite the fact that they brought the present misery on the Dutch people."

Soviet Russia Signs Treaty With Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

viet Union shall exert efforts for the prevention of aggressive action in Europe after the war.

Article VIII. In the event where an action mentioned in Article VII occurs in Europe, Britain and the Soviet Union shall spare no energy in extending military aid to the invaded country.

Article IX. This Treaty shall remain valid until such time as a more longer-termed agreement is concluded to guarantee international safety in future.

British King Contacts Kalinin

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—In connection with the signing of the new Anglo-Soviet collaboration agreement, King George VI of Great Britain and Mikhail I. Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, exchanged confidential letters, it is learned here today.

Following the conclusion of the British-Soviet Treaty, Mr. Molotov on May 27 departed from London and arrived in Washington two days later, where he also concluded the new agreement with the United States Government after a series of negotiations with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Harry E. Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator to Britain, the information revealed.

In concluding the agreement, the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs reportedly held consultations with General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest S. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet as well.

The information disclosed that Mr. Molotov left Washington for home on June 4 following the conclusion of the agreement.

Moscow Reveals Accord

Domei

MOSCOW, June 11.—The Soviet Government this afternoon issued a communique announcing the visit of Vischealav M. Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to Britain and the United States and the conclusion of an American-Soviet agreement and of the Anglo-Soviet Collaboration Treaty.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

keen sense of the need of developing the nation's power resources. The country is not at a great advantage in generating power. Factors out of human control were in the making of the arrangement under which industries are expected to make intensive use of power during the months when there is an abundance of water, which produces an abundance of power.

If the present plan is realized, there will no longer be any occasion for apprehension over a possible shortage of electricity during the months when the water available for the generation of power is not as abundant as could be wished.

Soviet and Anglo-American Cooperation

CHUGAI SHOGYO—While the offensive and defensive war is raging on the Eastern Front in Europe between the German and Soviet forces, it is noteworthy that Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov is said to have visited both America and Britain on behalf of the Soviet Prime Minister Josef Stalin and conducted negotiations with the authorities of these two countries regarding mutual assurance of the prosecution of the current European war as well as restoration of peace and order after the war.

Concerning the negotiations, Britain has announced that a treaty for mutual cooperation has been concluded between it and the Soviet Union, while America at the same time is said to have made public that a fundamental understanding for carrying on the current war in collaboration between it and the Soviet Union has been reached. Although the contents of the mutual understanding reached between Britain and the Soviet Union and of the same reached between America and the Soviet Union differ in some points, it is understood that their common object for concluding the understanding is to obliterate the Nazi regime and at the same time to strengthen their military and economic cooperation through closer and more effective relations.

As for military collaboration, the establishment of a second front in Europe within this year is in order, as was expressly announced sometime ago by the Washington authorities. But the question is whether the creation of this projected second front in Europe within this year is possible or not. Frankly speaking, the more America and Britain advertise this military and economic collaboration between them and the Soviet Union, its practicability will be dubious. And as for the confirmation on the part of these three powers regarding their understanding regarding the restoration of peace and order after the conclusion of the current European war, it has no other significance than that of a pure political gesture of America and Britain, strategy in which they are so notorious.

It is to be noted that there is no reference made regarding Japan in the treaty concluded between Britain and the Soviet Union or in the understanding reached between America and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, so long as there exists a neutrality treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union, there certainly will be no opportunity for wily and crafty America and Britain to estrange the Soviet Union from Japan.

TO LEARN CHINESE, MALAY

Imposed Upon Recruits for 3 Months Beginning July

To prepare Japanese soldiers for their peaceful activities in the occupied areas, special courses in Chinese and Malay will be given to those who pass the conscription examinations this year for about three months from July in 11 leading cities including Tokyo, reports Domei.

The project is sponsored by the New Asia Promotion Association and the Japan Asia Promotion League and is assisted by the War Office, Navy Office, Ministry of Education, and other Governmental offices.

In addition to the Chinese and Malay languages, necessary preparatory lessons in customs, usages, geography and other items concerning the Southern Regions will be given.

Soviets Lose Many Planes

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 8.—During the past week, the Soviet air force lost 272 aircraft, it was disclosed by military circles. The fact that the British losses surpassed the Soviet losses by 60 planes is mainly due to the lively Italo-German air activity in North Africa and to the effective German defense against the British raids on western Germany.

KAWANA HOTEL
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U.S. FLEET WORKING WITH BRITISH NAVY

Collaboration Seen as Warships Placed Under Command of Admiral Tovey

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—Information relative to the collaboration between the American and British navies was hitherto subjected to strict censorship, but it is now disclosed that a part of the American fleet is jointly operating with the British.

The London correspondent of the Trans-Radio news agency and a Reuter's dispatch, quoting the London Daily Mail, reported today that a part of the American fleet led by Rear-Admiral Robert Giffen has been placed under the command of Admiral John Tovey, Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy in the home waters.

Insisting on Freedom

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 9.—The United States navy is insisting on freedom of action, and is therefore opposed to the inclusion of New Zealand within the scope of General MacArthur's command, News Week reported in its issue of May 4, in an article entitled "The Navy and MacArthur."

The United States navy was claiming its own headquarters outside of Australia as it had been angered by the Java defeat, which it ascribed to the fact that the American ships had been placed under the command of an outsider.

The navy, the article continues, wished to make the Australians realize that they were not there for the protection of the Australian continent, but for the express purpose of safeguarding the sea-lanes from North America to Australia.

Competent quarters asserted in this connection, the article continues, that General MacArthur was dissatisfied over the lack of cooperation shown by the American navy. As soon as the Allies had gained the superiority over the air, he had planned to open up an offensive against New Guinea and Timor, but the necessary ships for this operation was refused by the naval command.

Army Penetrates Kiangsi Borderline

(Continued From Page 1)

great assistance, fighting everywhere on foremost lines and facing all manners of difficulties.

Meanwhile, the Nanking authorities, assisted by members of the publicity section of the Kwangtung Provincial Government recently started a pacification campaign and 30 members of a "pacification corps" left here for the front lines the day before yesterday.

These men will administer medical treatment to the inhabitants in the fighting areas and at the same time will explain to them the true meaning of the establishment of Greater East Asia.

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Key Creeds Issued For Burma Revival

(Continued From Page 1)

mese people, therefore, is to draft a special measure for Asiatic education.

Turning to the problem of sanitation, Mr. Sakurai stated that though the construction of hygienic institutions for post-war health is a major question, it is equally important to exert great efforts for the extermination of tropical diseases and the perfection of the existing sanitary facilities.

Points to British Error

"The biggest mistake in the British policy in Burma," he continued, "was the fact that they looked down upon the native inhabitants, implanting more or less an inferiority complex among the Burmese.

"The Japanese policy for Burma fundamentally varies from that followed by Britain because it is based on our national policy of moral principle," he said, adding that in order to establish a lasting Common Prosperity Sphere in the Greater East Asia zone, the leaders must always bear in mind the fact that the people living in these regions are fellow-Asiatics.

TURKISH POLICE ARREST RUSSIAN PARACHUTISTS

Landing Made Near Kars—Ankara Fears Soviets May Attempt to Smuggle Agents

D.N.B.

Sofia, June 9.—Soviet parachutists have landed near Kars in Turkey and were arrested by the Turkish police, according to reports from Ankara. The number of arrested Soviet parachutists is yet unascertainable.

It was, furthermore, reported that the Soviets landed at a certain port on the Turkish Black Sea coast and they were taken into police custody.

Meanwhile, the Turkish authorities are said to have instructed the police stations throughout Turkey to watch out for possible landings of Soviet paratroops since to all appearances, the Soviets are trying to smuggle agents into Turkey.

NEW VILLAGES SPRING UP

Special

ROME, June 12.—No less than 77 new villages, with 40,000 farms, have sprung up on the land reclaimed for cultivation, according to official Italian figures.

Altogether 7,500,000 acres of land have so far been made fit for cultivation by systematic irrigation or drying up of swamps and marshes.

A system of canals measuring 18,000 kilometers in length has been built, 4,000 kilometers of rivers regulated, and 12,000 kilometers of roads constructed.

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SAVINGS FUND UPPED BY THRONE AID BODY

¥23,000,000,000 Is Aim for Current Year—Campaign To Last 30 Days

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has established a Wartime Savings Mobilization Headquarters in order to boost the savings fund this year to ¥23,000,000,000, and at the same time has set aside 30 days, beginning June 17, as a savings movement period, reports Domei.

During this period Premier General Hideki Tojo, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, and others will speak to the whole nation by radio, according to a decision arrived at by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

With a view to asking for various circles' opinions, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will hold liaison conferences from time to time with Government offices concerned, various organizations and others. Furthermore, the Association will hold meetings to make authorities set forth their views on savings and national life.

The Wartime Savings Mobilization Central Council will hold a meeting on the afternoon of June 18 at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi, at which 191 persons connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association are expected to be present.

After this conference, meetings on a smaller scale will be held in the prefectures all over the country.

On the night of June 25, neighborhood associations in this country will hold their respective regular meetings to exchange views on the savings movement.

SUMO GIANTS UNDERGO INTENSIVE ARMY DRILL

Grapplers Led by Grand Champion Futabayama Answer Roll-Call at Regimental Grounds

Giant wrestlers of the sumo ring, including 280-pound Grand Champion Futabayama, trooped into the regimental headquarters at Ushigome-ku on Friday morning in answer to a roll-call for reservists, reports Domei.

Clad in the popular national uniforms, the wrestlers received instructions and then went through a short and intensive drill in the grounds of the regimental headquarters.

The roll-call is being enforced for those in the Ushigome-ku Reservists Association and the Sumo Reservists Association for two days beginning yesterday.

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BRITAIN'S DOWNFALL NOW HISTORIC FACT

Adoption of Vile Stratagem by U.S. Also Exposed in Article by Sugimori

Clearly analyzing all reasons, Professor Kojiro Sugimori of Waseda University writes in the Hochi Shimbun that the fall of the British Empire is now well on its way, and simultaneously exposes the vile stratagem to which America is resorting by classifying the present war as a racial clash. The scribe also adds that the established fact of Britain's downfall does not necessarily imply that the English people subsequently will steer its right of existence onto a righteous path.

The article runs as follows:

The downfall of Britain is practically an established fact. This is clearly told by the steady decrease in its export trade in recent years. This is observable also in its geographical position, wherein for its existence it is dependent on its overseas dominions, such as Australia, India, South Africa and Canada.

Canada, judging from its relations with America and Britain only, is destined to fall, sooner or later, into the hands of America. The world is now required to observe the geographical position of Australia and New Zealand as it is.

Sphere's Significance

In view of their relations with the powerful nation located nearest to them, there is no doubt that they are destined to join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is the largest of all such spheres in the world and has the biggest future. And for the management and development of this great sphere, we hold a greater responsibility than any other nation in the world.

The world must also observe the fact that of all the powers, Japan stands nearest to India, followed by the Soviet Union and Germany. In comparison with Britain, those three powers stand nearer to India and are connected with it by land, unlike Britain which is separated from India by an immense expanse of water. The world must notice this remarkable fact at this juncture when many nations in the world are fighting in order to readjust the distribution of the earth's surface.

The downfall, or decline at least, of Britain is now regarded as an established fact. Its tragedy is originated in its geographical weakpoints, as well as in its inhability to adapt its national life to the situation. Britain's position in the world is undergoing a fundamental change due to the universal dissemination of manufacturing industries which, in the past, made it the wealthiest nation in the world. Irrespective of the great change in the situation, the British people are still clinging to their aristocratic mode of living which is accelerating its downfall.

America's Aims

It is a question whether or not America has an analytic knowledge of all causes of Britain's decline of late. But it must have learned from the continual retreat of Britain since the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair that the days of Britain are already numbered. Of course, Roosevelt is quite aware of Britain's fate. But he is extending all possible aids to her, so that, on the downfall of the British Empire, he may easily bring all British dominions, including Australia, New Zealand, India and Canada, under the control of the United States as a benefactor to Britain.

When America finds it impossible to realize its selfish design as stated above, it will withdraw its hand from all regions outside the western hemisphere and secure the defense of Canada and North America, while doing its best not to suffer the South American continent to fall into the hands of the Axis Powers. In this connection, we must not overlook the fact that the United States is now planning to start the greatest and severest racial war ever known in history, intending thereby to alienate our country from other Axis Powers on the one hand and to secure the cooperation of all neutral nations on the other.

Japan's Just Stand

Our attitude toward such a vile and cowardly policy of the Washington regime is established long since. For we tolerate no idea of racial discrimination which is at once unfair, immoral, detrimental to civilization and an embodiment of localism in its meanest form. Did we not express our opposition to cosmopolitanism once advocated by some European countries because it was tainted with an idea of racial discrimination?

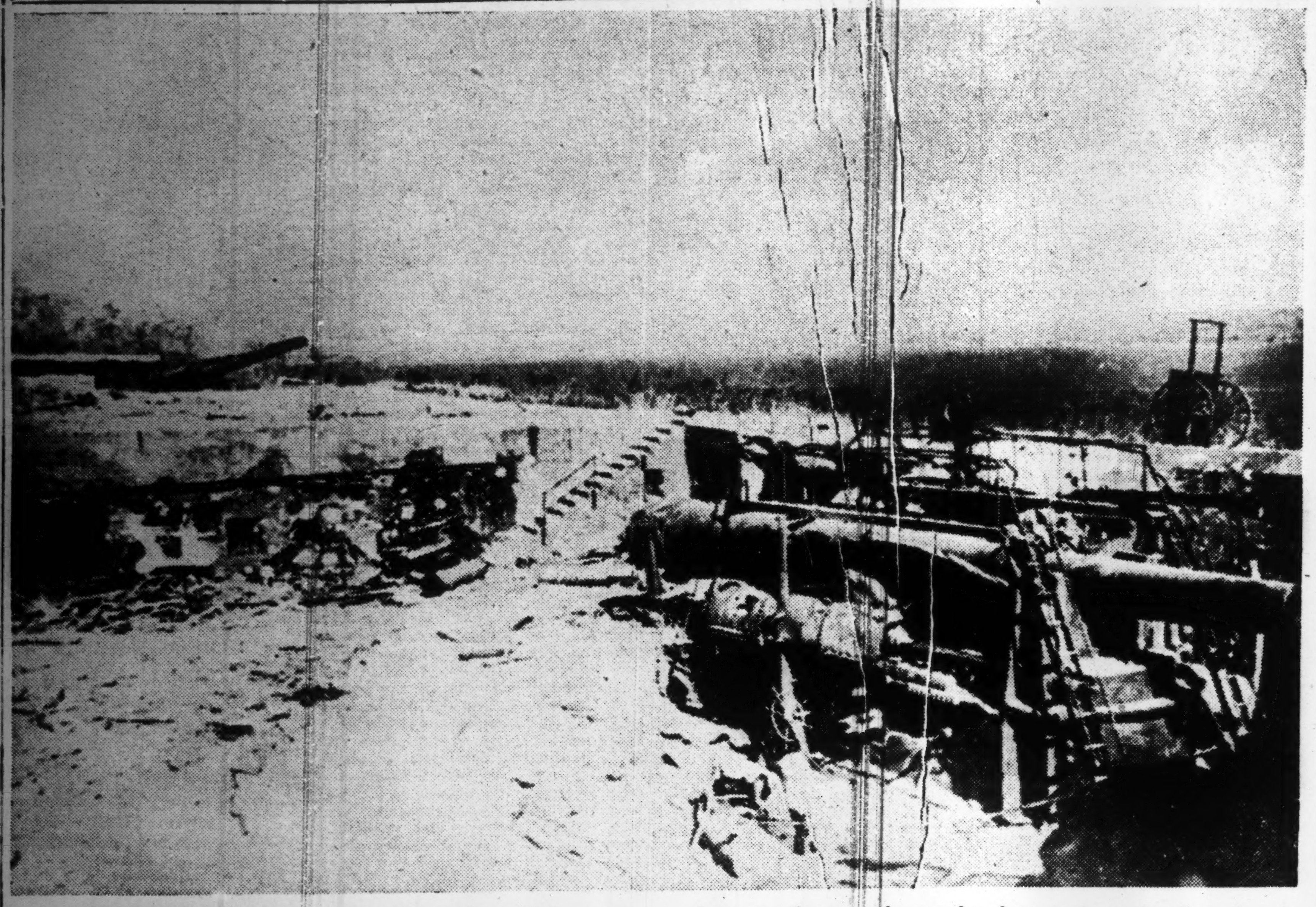
We must not be passive in our defensive and offensive against the racial war stratagem of Roosevelt or Churchill. We must be active and enthusiastic in our action and speech in manifesting our policy, which is perfectly consistent with the welfare and interests of all peoples and contributory to the maintenance and development of all that are very best in the world.

Of course, we are aware of the fact that the world of today is not under the absolute command of idealism. On the contrary, it stands under the mighty influence of utilitarianism. Nevertheless, the world does not always move about in pursuit of material interests only; because something at the bottom of men's minds prohibits such selfish movements. All men possess some qualities of pure theorists. This theoretical ego in mankind, though intangible and apparently helpless, never misleads him after all. From the standpoint of idealists, this theoretical ego is the most valuable of all treasures we have in our minds. If we concentrate our efforts on the cultivation of this theoretical ego in the hearts of all men, we shall find our moral friends even among the followers of Roosevelt and Churchill. In other words, we must stand firm in our righteous position and carry on our strenuous efforts to promote what are right and defeat what are wrong in all parts of the world. Here are the measures we must take against the vile stratagem of racial war now being fostered by the Washington regime.

Greater Efforts Urged

In this connection, we must renew our conception of the organic effect of history, for each nation and each race, for whose guidance we must exercise our efforts, has its own history. And we shall succeed in our effor's for the construction of Greater East Asia, as well as for the establishment of a new order in the world, only in cases where they are founded on the historical atmsophere of each nation concerned. In order to realize our lofty aim in view, we are required to exercise further efforts by way of demonstrating our good knowledge of all modern thoughts and of various systems, customs and habits which are the embodiments of those thoughts, together with our criticism thereon and our new designs therefor.

Stars and Stripes Wave no More



The above photo shows the sad remains of what was once a proud "impregnable" American fortress on Corregidor. Relentlessly pounded by the shells of the Imperial Japanese Army, only powdered concrete, twisted steel and crippled guns now bear witness to the terrific bombardment undergone. (Passed by the War Ministry).

IMPERIAL NAVY PAID TRIBUTE BY ADMIRAL

Retired Naval Strategist Nakajima Stresses Skill Employed in Campaigns

Decisive battles between capital ships of the contending forces have been conspicuous for their absence in the War of Greater East Asia and yet the control of the Pacific has been firmly secured by the Japanese Navy, declared Rear-Admiral Gonkichi Nakajima, retired, in an interview with the Asahi Shimbun.

The Rear-Admiral, who is a noted authority on naval strategy and history of naval warfare, paid a glowing tribute to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet for his superb strategy.

Key Factors Indicated

Pointing out that the Japanese Navy has destroyed enemy capital ships separately one by one without first-line ships of the Imperial Navy having to engage them in decisive battles, Rear-Admiral Nakajima attributed the marvellous Japanese successes to not only superior strategy, but also to the superiority of the Japanese auxiliary vessels and to the equipment and fighting power of the nation's air arm which have enabled the Japanese Forces to disperse the enemy's naval strength in separate attacks without giving the latter any chance to concentrate in full force.

Another novel feature of the war in the Pacific, the Rear-Admiral stressed, was the capture by the Japanese Forces of enemy bases scattered all over the vast expanse of waters. These bases, he said, are now being used by the Imperial Navy to consolidate its invincible position.

Continuing, Rear-Admiral Nakajima said that he is of the opinion that the long string of Japanese Naval successes is traceable to the initial victory at Pearl Harbor which saw the annihilation of the main body of the American capital ship force in the Pacific.

Boldness Rewarded

Commenting on the battle off Midway, the Rear-Admiral said that the Japanese fleet took bold action contrary to common sense strategy which deprecates attempts to attack an enemy fleet covered by an air force which has a base on land. This action was taken, he pointed out, simply because in their past experience the Japanese had full confidence and felt that the attack would offer an excellent opportunity to strafe the enemy fleet.

"Japan's naval leaders have been rewarded for their bold stroke with the sinking of two enemy aircraft carriers, one of the Enterprise type and the other of the Hornet type," he stressed.

Regarding the future course of the war in the Pacific, Rear-Admiral Nakajima stated that the only way open for Britain and America to make up for their naval defeats is for them to transfer all their warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He stressed, however, that it must be remembered that Japan now controls all the bases in the latter ocean, and as this is the case, the Anglo-U.S. strategists would never attempt to push such a risky venture.

Therefore the Rear-Admiral concluded, the enemy's only hope is to resort to guerilla campaigns by means of submarines and aircraft.

Captive Officer Describes Vicious Graft Prevalent in Chungking Army

Asahi Service

CHEKIANG FRONT, June 6.—A staff-paymaster of the Chungking forces who was captured by the Japanese at a certain place on the Chekiang front, has revealed the vicious type of graft prevalent in the Chiang army. He confessed that he had lived on commissions beside his army salary.

The officer was born in Haicheng in Manchoukuo in 1893. After completing a middle school education in Tiehling, he was employed in the Harbin Post Office.

In 1928, he went to Shanghai and managed a grocery there. Two years later, he was appointed general affairs adjutant in the 45th Division.

Only one year later, he resigned the post and entered into business again. In 1935, he went to Szechwan Province, where he was an employe of a certain company for three years.

In 1938, he was appointed an official of the Government of Tsinghai Province. When he was traveling for Tsinghai by the Peiping-Hankow Railway, an accident occurred. Changing his mind, he went to Wuchang and became a secretary in the Kiang-Han Divisional Section.

Promoted to his present post, he was in charge of the requisitioning of foodstuffs for the army. He was captured by the Japanese Forces while he was purchasing foodstuffs in a village on the Chekiang front.

He declared that he had been given a monthly salary of 135 Yuan and 41 kin of rice, while in service of the army.

When asked if he could make both ends meet on such a small wage, he confessed that he had side work. He earned a certain amount of money from commissions obtained through dealing in foodstuffs. He has petitioned the Japanese officers to send him back to his native place in Manchoukuo.

Intimate Biography Of Oyama Is Given

(Continued From Page 6)

up the great stairway was Marshal Oyama, "the unexpected guest."

After the battle of Mukden and that upon the Japan Sea, in which the Baltic fleet of Russia was virtually annihilated, the Portsmouth peace conference was held, and war was finally terminated in September of 1905.

It was following the peace negotiations that the Imperial Headquarters asked Marshal Oyama several times to return home, but always the Marshal refused to return ahead of his soldiers. Finally on November 8, an Imperial Rescript was issued, commanding the Marshal to return and to give full report upon the war.

Before leaving Mukden, the Marshal donated substantial funds to the Charity Hospital maintained by Foreign Missionary Christy for the services the kind missionary rendered to the wounded Japanese soldiers. Himself a kind-hearted man, the Marshal realized the difficulty the missionary would encounter in reconstructing this hospital, and consequently, ordered the free transportation of lumber from the city of Newchang.

Thus comes to a close the life of this war whose enigmatic exterior belied a deep and tender compassion, a man about whom someone once remarked, "Marshal Oyama is a man whom knows ten, uses them as twenty, and looks and acts as if he knows nothing."

YOKOHAMA COUNTRY CLUB TO HOLD CRICKET MEET

Resumption of Sport Seen Impossible Without Full Support

A cricket meeting is scheduled to be held at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club today at 6 p.m. for the purpose of electing officials for the present season. Unless there is sufficient support forthcoming from members, it has been announced that the resumption of this sport will not be possible. The full support of all interested members is therefore being earnestly solicited by the Club.

The following is the schedule of the final events to be played off at the Y.C. & A.C.

Saturday, June 13:
2 p.m. Men's doubles handicap.
3:30 p.m. Mixed doubles handicap.
Sunday, June 14:
11 a.m. Men's singles handicap.
3 p.m. Men's doubles championship.

Kobe Notes

The display of the wreckage of a North American B-25 medium bomber on the roof of the Daimaru Department Store in Kobe is attracting a large crowd of curious citizens hourly. The exhibition, held under the joint auspices of Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe City and the Asahi, Mainichi and Kobe Shimbun, began on Thursday and will continue until next Sunday.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 11: Mme. D. Jaeyanama (wife of Thai Ambassador to Japan) and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kinoshita, Mr. S. Khosavanna, Mrs. T. Komantra, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. K. Mikimoto, Miss T. Mikimoto, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. H. Ohmoto, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schoenig, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smitavej, Mrs. H. Shirane, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yada, and Mr. E. Yorioka.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on June 11 included: Mr. S. Murakami, Mr. M. Asai, Mr. and Mrs. Arimatsu, Mrs. Ishizaka and daughter, and Mr. S. Nire.

New arrivals at the Hotel New Osaka on June 11 were Mr. Tomijiro Kobayashi, Mr. Keizo Tsuchiya, Mr. Taiichi Yasukawa, Mr. Bunkichi Tamura, Mr. Yoshiyasu Onaga, Mr. Itsuji Kasahara, Mr. Chikao Mataki, and Mr. Tatsuo Furuichi.

SINKINGS OF 5 SHIPS OF ALLIES NARRATED

Death Agonies of Houston, Others Described by American Witness

How the Allied vessels Houston, Exeter, De Ruyter, Java and Perth were attacked and sunk by the Japanese Navy and Air Forces in the Battle off Surabaya was vividly described by the captain of a certain American transport who recently arrived at New York from Australia, reports the Yomiuri, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch of the same paper on Wednesday. The captain's account follows:

"Toward the evening of February 27, the main fleet of the Allied naval forces, which was escorting our transport squadrons in waters adjoining Surabaya, was suddenly attacked by a strong Japanese fleet.

Taken by Surprise

"As the Japanese attack was carried out when and where our side had least expected to encounter any enemy vessels, the Allied fleet was thrown into consternation.

"Soon, a blaze was seen rising from the British A-class Cruiser Exeter, while the Dutch B-class Cruiser De Ruyter was already listing.

"The American A-class Cruiser Houston, which was near my ship, fired against the Japanese Fleet, mobilizing all its guns available. The bosom of the sea, which had been very calm until then, suddenly became so rough owing to the dropping of shells that those large vessels began to rock like floating leaves.

"Severe bombardment from both sides continued for some time, while I could do nothing but watch the horrible scene in excitement and terror. It was indeed a hell on earth.

"Through the screen of smoke that was thrown all around, I discerned the main ships of our fleet slowly cruising as if tired. Fire and black smoke were seen rising from the deck of the Cruiser Houston.

"In the meantime, the Japanese Fleet and the warplanes that had dropped heavy bombs on our fleet had disappeared. A ghastly stillness and twilight then held the adjoining sea, which had been the scene of such terrible fighting only a moment ago.

"Presently, the moon rose and cast lurid, silvery rays over the waters. At 11 p.m., the Combined Fleet, which had been dealt a severe blow, barely returned to formation and started westward.

"All of a sudden, roaring sounds of shots were heard and huge shells came from the north. The next moment, red blazes were seen rising from two battleships, brightly illuminating the surrounding sea. The burning ships were the Dutch Cruisers De Ruyter and Java.

Attacked by Torpedoes

"It was later learned that these vessels had been attacked by Japanese aerial torpedo planes. I thought it was all over with our fleet.

At that moment, the Houston began to advance slowly and the Australian B-class Cruiser Perth followed. We had to flee from the terrible Japanese raiders, leaving our damaged comrade vessels to their fate.

"On the following morning, the squadron of transports, together with the Houston and the Perth, reached the Tandjong Priok Port at Batavia. Utterly devoid of the will and power to launch a counter-offensive against the Japanese, the crippled fleet soon started for Australia.

"However, when the squadron reached St. Nicholas Point at the northwestern tip of Java Island, it was once again attacked by the Japanese Navy. In this battle, the American A-class Cruiser Houston was eventually sunk. The Australian B-class Cruiser Perth also seemed to have met the same fate as the Houston.

"My transport ship, leaving those ships in their watery grave, sped toward Port Darwin. However, it also was sunk by Japanese bombers while at anchor there. Thus have I lost my beloved ship and all my friends."

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

of the United States to mark off the American continent as its own preserve, and to stand, like a dog in the manger, to warn other friendly peoples from entering it.

"Moreover, the millions of the plain American people, who toil and pay the taxes to the tune of about forty dollars a year for every average family, have no valid interests whatever in spending the money or the administrative ability of the country in dubious enterprises beyond the seas, at the behest of ambitious capitalists or politicians, who aim to open markets and run satrapies by the use of national battleships. The people, who need indefinite services for the expansion of their welfare and happiness at home, have never even been asked to consider, much less to approve, a policy which threatens to dissipate the activities of their Government over the length of the continent. The new Monroe Doctrine is a menace to the interests of every American working man. It is the old story. The few usurp the power of the many to work their own ends."

Z.

June 10, 1942.

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HAIR mattress of good quality, slightly used, size 76×52 inches. Apply to A. Noack, Tel. (23) 1970/72.

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PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 866, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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The Vendetta of Ako

Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Kami

A couple of cranes flapped their soiled wings at the edge of the lake in Lord Kira's garden. Tall, bronze torch-stands and Izu rocks were grouped artistically round the lake. An antique-dealer had just sold to Lord Kira an ancient letter purported to be written by one of the Hon-ami's, sword experts, and Kozuke-no-Suke was poring over the letter through his glasses, like a naturalist looking at some new kind of worm.

The noise caused by the cranes made him look up, a displeased frown on his wrinkled forehead.

"Yes, milord."

From the servants' room came a reply, and there was a pattering of foot-steps outside the veranda.

"The confounded cranes are stirring up the water of the lake again, and splashing mud on the bronze torch-stands and the windows of the tea-chamber. The cranes are a nuisance, for they know no art, and have to be fed. Take them away and sell them."

"But, milord, they are a present from Lord Masano. He will be offended if he learns that they have been sold."

"There are still many ignorant fools in the world," retorted Kozuke-no-Suke. "What does the lout mean by giving me a couple of cranes that have to be fed and taken care of, and which are bound to die in the end?"

"But the young master, Lord Sahyoe, is very fond of them."

"In that case, take them away and put them in the garden behind my son's room. Confounded nuisance."

Lord Kira perused his manuscript again, but he was disturbed by the entrance of his Chief Counselor, Saito Kunai.

"Milord."

"What do you want?"

"One of the lords appointed to entertain the Imperial envoys, Lord Date Sakyo-no-Suke, has sent a messenger, who is waiting to be received in audience by your lordship."

"So he has come," Lord Kira stood up, his manner indicating that he had been expecting the messenger. He took off his glasses, and said to the servant.

"Wind up that manuscript."

"Yes, milord."

"Kunai, where is the messenger?"

"In the library."

"Very well, I'll see him."

Lord Kira was tall, and his back was still straight in spite of his advanced age. In his youth he might have been a handsome man. He had a gaunt and bony build, but this only served to emphasize his appearance of vigorous old age. The frequency with which he changed his concubines was the talk of the town.

He was the last of a branch of the Ashikaga Family. One of his ancestors Kira Yoshiyasu, had been a great-aunt of Iyeyasu, the Shogun. He had inherited the family office of Koke, or Instructor in Court etiquette, and besides being the possessor of vast lands, he had been given a high rank at the Bakufu Court. The three hundred or so lords in the country knew that it was as good as fatal to incur the disfavor of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke.

The waiting servants heard the clapping of hands from the guest room. Lord Kira was calling his servants.

"Prepare some wine," he ordered.

Embarrassed, the messenger raised himself in his seat, but Lord Kira put him at his ease. "Come, come," he said, "There is no need to stand on ceremony. Make yourself at home. Come, let us have some sake."

Sake and tea were brought by the harassed servants. When the messenger, thoroughly intoxicated, was about to leave, Lord Kira escorted him personally to the front veranda.

"Tell your master, Lord Sakyo-no Suke, not to wory about the Court function," he said. "It is the duty of the Koke to teach all such things, so let him not hesitate in asking me anything he does not understand. I will do my best to teach him everything that I know. I have not yet met Lord Sakyo-no Suke, but extend my greetings to him, and give him my best regards."

Lord Sakyo-no-Suke's messenger departed, and a few minutes later the Messengers from Lord Asano arrived.

Lord Kira was closeted in his room, examining the presents that the first messenger had left. There were fifty rolls of Kaga silk, one hundred pieces of gold, and a complete set of the Spring and Autumn paintings by the famous artist, Kano Tanyu.

Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke looked at the gorgeous presents with a satisfied smile. His little eyes shone with greed as he handled the gold and the shimmering silk.

At this juncture his servant announced the arival of Lord Asano's messenger.

"Pass him with due respect to the guest room," he said.

"Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami is a wealthier man than Sakyo-no-Suke. Change your dress, and let the wine cups be the best in the house."

Lord Kira called his servant Sauda Magobei, and said, "Prepare the best sake. I will also change my dress. Tell Kunai to entertain the messenger in the meantime."

It was not only the Kira family that practised such extravagant entertainment of visitors. All the Koke families practised it, for it was the chief source of their income. The ministers, or couselors, and the servants to the Koke were well used to such extravagance.

Lord Kira expected much from Lord Asano, wealthy Lord of Ako. Even Lord Date, Lord of Yoshida, had given that much. The presents from Lord Asano, therefore, ought to be much greater. Lord Kira rubbed his hands in anticipation, and went to the guest-room.

But the interview did not last long. Lord Asano's messenger, who had brought practically nothing, was coldly seen off by the servant.

When he had gone Lord Kira exploded in anger.

"One roll of silk!" Lord Kira almost foamed at the mouth. "That Asano, with all his gold and lands, to send me one roll of silk! It is an insult to the house!"

He poured forth a stream of vituperation against Lord Asano, and his anger lasted till dinner-time. He glared at the expensive sake on the table, took a sip, then.

"Rotten sake," he spat.

Lord Kira did not stop his abuse even during his meal.

"That country bumpkin called Takumi-no-Kami, it seems, wants to learn Court etiquette from me, and he sends me a roll of silk. Evidently he knows nothing of etiquette. Does he expect me to teach him for one roll of cloth? Ha, ha, the country yokel, how can he expect to fulfil his important duty of entertaining the Imperial envoys in such a spirit? The confounded fool has insulted me. I'll make him a laughing stock at Court for this, see if I don't."

So fierce was his venom that his attendants had to turn away their faces, for even their hardened ears could not bear his language.

The Eccentric Art

—Prof. T. Iizuka—

Who is the kabuki fellow? Who is the kabuki woman? Read this entertaining article by Professor Tomoichiro Iizuka of Nippon University, who writes with an authoritative and polished pen on the Kabuki Art, that most extravagant of all Japanese dramatic arts, tracing its absorbing history from its inception in the latter part of the 16th Century by the "kabuki woman" to the present day, when it "seems to have become a monopoly of the well-to-do classes."

The Word

The word Kabuki is interesting in its significance. It is derived from the verb katamuku, meaning inclined, abnormal, uncommon, or eccentric. The word became corrupted into kabuzuku and then kabuku. Kabuki is the noun form of the verb kabuku. It is a slang expression denoting something abnormal, eccentric, imprudent, uncommon. The word kabuki was applied to a person in the latter part of the 16th century, who pretended to be most modern by assuming unusual, extraordinary, eccentric, abnormal customs.

Such a man strutted along the street dressed, for instance, in a kimono of unusual brilliancy and make up, wearing a sword which measured several feet long. He was fond of playing the hero in the eyes of the public. It was out of this class that the otokodate, or guardians of the weak came into being.

In those days, this custom was called the Kabuki custom and the person who assumed it was called the Kabuki fellow. To the older generation of those days, the kabuki fellow might have seemed eccentric, abnormal and even imprudent and reckless, but he appealed to the younger generation as stylish and smart just as the so-called "moga" and "mobo" (modern girl and mordern boy for short) appeal today to the younger generation of Japan.

Students of Kabuki drama should remember this signifiiance of the word kabuki because it affords a hint for what is meant by the flavor, the tone and the form of Kabuki drama. The Noh drama and the court dance and music were quite formal and ceremonious, rigidly conforming to the old convention, but the Kabuki performance was informal and free.

The Kabuki fellow had his counterpart in the Kabuki onna, or Kabuki woman. In the case of Kabuki woman, however, the term implied imprudence and eroticism in addition to being abnormal and extraordinary. In short, she was a vamp with a theatrical proclivity.

The Kabuki fellow was a creator and at the same time a child of fashion. To the younger generation, he appealed as enterprising, heroic, racy, smart and fascinating and as such he became an object of admiration and envy to the young people. The Kabuki drama sprang out of this social condition with the affair of Kabuki fellows and Kabuki women as its theme. In those days, therefore, the Kabuki drama with this spirit of the age three centuries ago as its background was just as modern as the opera and the revue are to Japan today.

Inception

The Kabuki play was first initiated by a kabuki woman by the name of Okuni who was born in the province of Izumo. It was then still formless and nebulous. She traveled from place to place with her troupe like an itinerant geisha, performing simple plays and dances, and leading a reckless life. Her troupe became so popular among the young people that the government finally suppressed the kabuki play by women. This suppression of the Kabuki play by women was chiefly responsible for the long absence of actresses from the Japanese stage art. This ushered in the age of Kabuki drama by actors. In this play, the women's role was impersonated by men. This was the beginning of the assumption of female roles by men in the Kabuki drama, which is still practiced on the modern Kabuki stage.

The Kabuki drama has made a constant development during the past three centuries, and in the course of its development it absorbed various elements in the other branches of stage performances. It has been something like a snow man, growing bigger and bigger as it has rolled on its career for three hundred years. An example like this is not found anywhere else in the world of drama.

In the first place, Kabuki drama inherited the dance element from the woman Kabuki play. Then it adopted Noh dramatic elements and assimilated them into itself. The Kabuki dramatic pieces known as Kanjincho and Dojoji and the like were originally Noh dramas, but they were recast into the Kabuki plays. The method of dialogue in the Kabuki performance was adopted from the Noh farce. The Kabuki play, as such, is today known as the old school of drama because its theme is always old in contrast with the new school of theatrical performance.

Central Feature

The central and representative feature of the Kabuki drama is that it has always been a purely private business enterprise, not being supported by the government as some representative theaters in European countries are. During the Yedo period (1603-1868), the number of theaters in Yedo was limited to three including the Nakamuraza, Ichimuraza and Moritaza theaters. They were operated by the theatrical promoters, whose profession was hereditary just as the profession of actors was. The fact that the Kabuki dramatic performance flourished and enjoyed a great prosperity during the three centuries is due chiefly to the fact that it was thus under government control and not abandoned to a free competition.

The Kabuki drama during the Yedo period made its development under the patronage of commoners, but today it seem to be a monopoly of the well-to-do class. The average person cannot afford to enjoy it because the admission fee is almost as high as one month's pay for a servant. What is more, it has been growing more and more unintelligible to the present-day general public because the people as a whole are no longer so well informed of the custom and tradition of the Kabuki performance of the old Yedo period as theater goers of the other days.

The custom of shouting at favorite actors on the stage by members of the audience in admiration of their stage art and as a measure of encouragement, which was very popular during the Yedo period, may still be witnessed at the modern Kabuki theater. The social conditions and circumstances of Yedo days were conducive to cultivating an intimacy between theater goers and actors. As holiday-making at a theater was one of the outsanding amusements for commoners of the shogun's capital, they were well informed about actors and their affairs, and discussed them with interest. They were passionate lovers of the Kabuki drama indeed, and the affairs of the theater were the most fascinating subject of gossip to them. In the light of this fact, it is not strange that the theater lovers discussed the histrionic performance of this or that actor, had their favorite actors and would boost them.

Shouting

According to the dramatic history of Europe, the shouting at favorite actors on the stage was in vogue during Shakespeare's time. In Japan, it persisted with the first intensity of heat until about the end of the Meiji era (1868-1911). The appearance of prominent actors on the stage was invariably marked with noisy demonstrations, fans shouting the names of their favorites at the top of their voices. The spectacular histrionic pose and action of popular actors were usually marked with a few timely shoutings. The custom has been steadily going out of fashion, but it is still practiced at the Kabuki theater to some extent. At any rate, the custom may be regarded as evidence that the dramatic performance in the true sense of the term is till preserved in Japan.

The great earthquake of 1923 destroyed the typical Kabuki theaters in Tokyo, but the Kabukiza Theater and the Tokyo Gekijo Theater are the outstanding theatrical houses which usually offer Kabuki programs. There are also a few such theatrical houses in Osaka.

During the Yedo period, all the theaters had their stages projected toward the audience so that the performance might be seen from three sides. This arrangement was conducive to make both actors and audience feel that they were near to each other, thus contributing to the cultivation of a feeling of intimacy between them. An actor on this stage looked solid and real, in comparison with which an actor on the modern stage appears flat like a picture. The modern Kabuki performance in this sense has more or less regressed.

The hanamichi, or flower passage, is another important feature of the Kabuki theater. It is a narrow stage approach through the audience. This is in reality an extension of the stage, thus bringing the actor very near to the audience. It is so called because, according to a version, theater fans often presented gifts to their favorite actors at this passage as the latter were retiring from the main stage. So enthusiastic were theater fans of former days that they often organized theater visiting parties in support of their favorite actors. During the intermission, they sometimes went to the length of climbing up on the flower passage and reading a statement to the audience in praise of their favorite actors.

Revolving Stage

The Japanese theater operates the mawari-butai, or revolving stage, enabling a quick shifting of the scene without dropping the curtain by revolving the central section of the stage. Some theaters in Europe are said to have adopted the Japanese revolving stage and the flower passage to secure a more dramatic effect on the play.

The profession of the Kabuki actor is hereditary. The leading Kabuki actors in Tokyo are all descendants of the families of Kabuki actors of the Yedo period. So Ichimura Uzaemon is the 15th head of the Ichimura family, Onoe Kikugoro the sixth head of the Onoe family, Kataoka Nizaemon the 12th head of the Kataoka family, Sawamura Sojuro the seventh head of the Sawamura family, Bando Mitsugoro the seventh head of the Bando family, Nakamura Utaemon the fifth head of the Nakamura family, Matsumoto Koshiro the seventh head of the Matsumoto family, Morita Kanya the 15th head of the Morita family. The late Ichikawa Danjuro, who was the ninth head of the Ichikawa family, was so great an actor that the Ichikawa family has no successor worthy enough to succeed him. Under this hereditary system, Kabuki actors have developed a marvelous professional genius, inheriting the roles their fathers specialized and receiving the professional training from their childhood.

During the Yedo period, the social position of actors was very low. The profession was regarded as unproductive, trifle, unworthy and even indecent, being an object of amusement for commoners. It was even considered that it stimulated moral looseness and was liable to violate good social customs and traditions. Until up to about the end of the Meiji era (1868-1911), theater going was one of the principal amusements of the downtown people, but the stern, family would not have its sons and daughters visit the theater. It goes without saying that Kabuki actors today are all well treated as members of the educated class, and prominent actors enjoy a high social position. They, however, have their own group, which stands more or less aloof from the rest of community, because, perhaps, the stigma once placed on their profession is still remembered by the community at large.

Female Roles

The female impersonation by an actor, which is one of the special features of the Kabuki drama, apparently can not be done away with at least for the time being. A suggestion has been made from time to time that actresses should be replaced, but in the Kabuki play female roles require special training, and there is no actress who can perform with the efficiency of an actor who specializes in female roles under the hereditary system. In short the Kabuki actor who specializes in female roles can play that role better than a modern actress, just as an actor can play the role of a student better than an actual student.

It is true that originally actors had to play female roles because actresses were suppressed by the government, but at the same time it must be remembered that the Kabuki play was born of eccentricity. A normal female role by an actress, therefore, would not serve the purpose. It violates the legitimacy and constancy in the nature of the Kabuki play. In the Kabuki play, an ideal feminine beauty is not aimed at. What the Kabuki drama seeks is the ideal beauty in keeping with the spirit with which it was brought into being.

In this connection, it must be remembered that Kabuki actors have been specializing in certain roles from the time of their ancestors such as, for instance, woman's role, gentleman's role, comical and tragical roles, old man's role, young man's role, villain's role and so forth so that when they appear on the stage they may look most typical in their respective roles. This method of training, however, is no longer observed so strictly as in former days.

The Kabuki dramatic pieces may be classified under three categories as historical plays, plays of family quarrels, and commoners' social affairs. It is estimated that about 10,000 Kabuki plays have been written since the Yedo period, and those surviving to this day are estimated to be about 1,000.

Shrines and National Life

Visitors to Japan will find shrines everywhere in the Empire. They will discover plain buildings within beautifully-kept precincts, surrounded by woods of thick foliage. And there, before these simple shrines, they will see people devoutly bowing in prayer. Truly, the shrine is the symbol of Japan's spiritual life. Understanding the nature of the shrine is the key to the understanding of our spiritual life.

Travelers who come to Tokyo always visit the famous Meiji Shrine. Passing under a gigantic "torii," they walk along gravel paths kept scrupulously clean, and suddenly find themselves in a haven of natural beauty and of quiet peace that is undreamed of. The simplicity of the scene, the incredible serenity of this hallowed spot they find to be an unbelievable experience.

Ise Shrine, the oldest and most important, is situated in the southern peninsula of Middle Japan. It is the object of worship of the river Isuzu, where the old, old trees cast their ancient shadows, stands this simple shrine of unpainted wood. Yet to this sacred spot thousands upon thousands make their pilgrimage from distant places.

Shrines Everywhere

Besides these national shrines there is one in every village. The shrine in a sense may be considered a religious object, but it can never be regarded in the orthodox light of religion. It has a special meaning of its own. The gods deified in our shrines are not superhuman religious gods, but are human beings. They are our ancestors who have worked for the progress and glorification of our country. For example, the Meiji Shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Meiji, and the Ise Shrine is sacred to Amaterasu-Omikami, our ancestor-goddess. Not only have our mythological ancestor-gods been enshrined, but also our human forefathers of history. Izanagi and Izanami, the married god and goddess of our myths, were believed to have created the universe, and of course, are enshrined. Thus not only Emperors, but also legendary figures and human ancestors are deified in our shrines.

The shrines, therefore, have become the symbol of our ancestors whom we worship: from ancient gods down to the late General Nogi and Admiral Togo. Loyal soldiers who gave their lives for the country are enshrined together in Yasukuni Shrine.

Practically every Japanese is or becomes an ancestor, and his family after his death keeps a mortuary (monumental) tablet, observing a commemoration service each year. Buddhism infuses itself in these observances. The worship of ancestors is universal in Japan; we feel a strong spiritual communion with them. We inform them of the fate of their bereaved family; if something grave occurs in a village, the people gather at their local shrine to communicate to the ancestral souls the pledge of their exertion to set things aright; in times of the country's distress the people visit Ise or Meiji Shrines en masse to announce to their ancestors the resolution they have adopted. It has become our spiritual habit to visit our shrines, praying for divine witness and protection in times of emergency.

Shrine Festivals

There are a number of festivals celebrated by visiting the shrines. One of the most colorful is that of "shichi-go-san" (seven-five-three) when children of those ages dressed ceremoniously are taken on a pilgrimage to a shrine. The occasion marks the first time, for boys, to wear a "hakama," a kind of formal skirt, and for girls, to wear the ceremonial "obi" and a kimono cut on the same lines of a grown up's, the pattern of a child's kimono and a woman's being slightly different.

One hundred days after the birth of a baby, a pilgrimage is made to a shrine. Other occasions include the harvest festivals, when fresh things from the first harvest are offered to the gods in every village and city. In Kyoto there is a marvelous procession headed by the shrine priest during the harvest festival as well as in spring, or on any auspicious occasion, depicting

various stages of history, a colorful history pageant. These celebrations all find their center in the shrine.

The Spirit of "Shinto"

In ordinary times the people visit shrines to pay homage; in times of stress it is to pledge themselves; at all times do the hearts of the people ever turn to their ancestors for guidance and for worship.

Ancestor worship is the spirit of our "Shinto," which is really not a religion but rather filial piety which continues throughout life and extends beyond it. Therefore it is quite natural that Japanese Christians, Buddhists, and followers of other religions pay homage to their ancestors at a "Shinto" shrine.

Freedom in religious belief has existed in Japan since the beginning of the Meiji era, and there has been a wide spread of Christianity throughout the country, but the predominant religion is still Buddhism.

Buddha

The Buddha of Buddhism is the personification of spiritual truth. Buddhists are told to acquire great serenity of mind. Its doctrines in philosophy are a complicated spiritualistic system, but in practice these are preached simply enough for the ordinary person's comprehension. Believers are said to be able to enter "Suhkhavati-lokadhatu" (Paradise, or the Abode of the Blessed); and that if we believe, we are assured that our ancestors, too, have been delivered by the mercy of Buddha into the "Suhkhavati-lokadhatu." Thus is even the doctrine of Buddhism preached to fit our spirit of ancestor-worship. Before the Meiji era, therefore, "Shinto" and Buddhism were practised side by side, Buddhist ceremonies often being held in shrines together with "Shinto" ceremonies.

But, after the Meiji Restoration which brought religious freedom and the tolerance of Christianity, there rose a need for distinguishing between our national practice of shrine-worship and the orthodox religious beliefs. Hereafter, Buddhist ceremonies were forbidden in shrines, which were kept sacred to ancestor-worship, free of religious doctrines. This is why all our shrines have so quiet an atmosphere, stripped of pomp and ceremony, and it is here one may contemplate and worship in peace and serenity.

"Shinto" and Shintoism

It is important to know the difference between Shintoism, which is a sectarian, or denominational religion; and "Shinto" ("Kan-nagara-no-michi," The way of the gods) which is the simple practice of worshipping at shrines. If we were to identify the one with the other, Shintoism would be the national religion, and Buddhism, Christianity, and all others would be prohibited.

In Shintoism there are more than ten sects, each having its own religious tenets and rites. These sects were formed by founders who added a philosophical explanation to the ancient deities, and evolved an entirely different practice from that of simply worshipping ancestors at a shrine. In the old days, an element of Buddhism had crept into Shintoism, but today their dectrines are distinct, just as Shintoism and "Shinto" are separate. "Shinto," or shrine worship, and freedom of religious belief are synonymous, and Buddhist and Christian alike may follow the "Shinto."

Although the distinction clearly exists between Shintoism and shrine-worship, in reality it is difficult to draw a definite line in one's mind between the two. Worshipping ancestors as national, historical, and spiritual entities leads to a belief in a universal, absolute, and divine ghost. Adoring the souls of great men leads readily to the belief in some superhuman spiritual power, to fulfill their own need for security and divine guidance. Therefore, there are many who, visiting shrines to pay homage to their ancestors, also experience a religious emotion, often appealing for good health and success.

But these are individual cases; essentially shrines are held sacred to the veneration of ancestors, a place to purify our souls, strengthen our resolution to face our domestic and state affairs with the consciousness of our identity with our ancestral spirits. Thus it fulfills our conception of the nation's being based on the family system, and is deeply significant in the spiritual unification of our national life.

Shrine-worship reflects the soul of our people; the precincts of the shrine with its quiet dignity of ancient trees and unpainted structures illustrate the Japanese love of nature; the simple rite of washing the hands and mouth before entering the shrine shows their instinctive cleanliness. A "Shinto" priest, before presiding at a ceremony, must first bathe and don immaculate robes of pure white.

Fresh offerings from sea and mountain are made by worshippers. The practice of cleanliness and the closeness to nature have created a simple people, unaffected and unsophisticated, free of the shriveling sense of property, and happily endowed with the ability to forget past adversity and to start afresh.

The Seven Gods Of Good Luck

Takarabune

The origin of the Seven Gods of Good Luck, partly Japanese, partly Chinese, partly Indian, is very obscure. On Ieyasu's request, the famous bonze Tenkai (Jigen-Daishi) defined their respective attributes and made each of them personify one of what he believed to be the seven sources of happiness in this world: longevity, wealth, probity, contentment, popularity, wisdom and strength. But this division of their attributes has remained very uncertain and the people often mistake their respective powers.

The Seven Gods of Good Luck are: Bishamon, Benten, Daikoku, Ebisu, Fukurokuju, Hotei and Jurojin.

BISHAMON is also known as one of the three gods of war (San-sen-jin), and is represented as holding a spear in one hand, and a small pagoda in the other. He is also called Tamon, as one of the four gods who protect the world from the attacks of demons (Shi-dai-Tenno), and is charged with watching over the North.

BENTEN, the only female member of the Seven Gods of Good Luck, is the goddess of music, eloquence, arts and fortune. She is often represented as mounted on a dragon or a serpent. It is this goddess that is particularly worshipped at the island of Enoshima, near Kamakura, and at the island of Chikubushima, on Lake Biwa.

DAIKOKU is said to be the father of Ebisu, and the special god of riches. His Shinto name is O-Kuni Nushi-no-Mikoto, or Divine Master of the Great Land. He is usually represented as a fat, prosperous-looking individual, wearing a peculiar shaped hat, or cap, and standing or sitting on rice bags, which rats come to gnaw at under his indulgent eyes. He has a sack of precious things on his back and holds a hammer in his right hand.

EBISU, the famous luck-bringer, is said to be the son of Daikoku. He is the god of honest dealing, the patron of fishermen, and also the god of food. Legend has it that he originated the clapping of hands before Shinto shrines in order to call the attention of the gods to prayers being offered. Ebisu is usually represented as a smiling, bearded individual, wearing a cap with two points, and holding a fishing rod in one hand, and a large "tai" fish in the other.

FUKUROKUJU is the god of popularity. He is represented with a bald, unusually high skull. A crane is found at his side, on account of which some probably think him to be the god of longevity.

HOTEI is one of the most popular of the septet. He personifies kindness and joviality and is represented with a monstrous abdomen. Fat almost beyond reason, he carries on his back a bag of precious things, "Hotei," from which he derives his name. The contents of this bag are: the Hat of Invisibility ("Kakuregasa"); rolls of brocade ("Orimono"); an inexhaustible purse of money ("Kanebukuro")- the Sacred Keys of the Treasure Shed of the Gods ("Kagi"); cloves ("Choji") scrolls or books ("Makimono"); Daikoku's hammer ("Tsuchi"); the Lucky Rain Coat ("Kakuremino"), etc.

JUROJIN has the attribute of longevity. He is pictured as a scholarly-looking old man with a snow-white beard and carrying a long staff to which is tied a scroll. He is usually accompanied by a crane, a stag or tortoise.

The Seven Gods of Good Luck are said to sail into port on New Year's Eve on their "Takarabune," or Treasure Ship. A picture of the ship bought on New Year's Day and placed under the pillow ensures lucky dreams.

Tales From The Kojiki

Brother and Sister

The deities ruled their respective places according to the command, except Susano-o-no-Mikoto who would not rule the sea as told but only fretted peevishly even when he had reached such an age that his beard grew down to his chest.

He cried so violently that the luxuriant trees and grasses on the mountains withered and, the rivers and seas were dried up. Then evil gods began to swarm, making noise like the countless flies that appear in the fifth-month, and many evils began to occur.

Izanagi-no Mikoto summoned the wailing god and asked, "Why crieth thou so and ruleth not the sea as I have commanded thee?"

"I wish to go to my mother who is in Ne-no-Katasu Kuni (Land in corner of Underworld).

Izanagi-no Mikoto became enraged.

"Then thou cannot dwell on this land," he said and banished him.

"Then let me bid farewell to my sister, Amaterasu-Omikami," Susano-o-no-Mikoto said, and as he ascended toward Takamaga-Hara, the mountains and rivers roared and the earth shook violently.

The Sun-Goddess was much surprised to hear these noises.

'My brother cannot be coming up with good intentions. He must be thinking of taking this Plain of High Heavens from me," saying thus to herself, she unbound her hair and arranged it like a man's, and wound around her arms long strings of curving jewels. On her back she slung a quiver holding a thousand arrows, and another holding five hundred arrows more, and on her arm she carried a shield that rang out loudly. She shook her bow valiantly, stamping upon the hard ground with such force that her legs sank up to her knees, and the soil flew about like snow flakes. With a show of such force and might she awaited Susano-o-no-Mikoto.

"Why hast thou come to this land of mine?" she asked him upon the latter's arrival.

"Bad intentions I have not. Asked by the Great Deity, our father, as to the reason of my crying, I answered, I cry because I wish to go to my mother's land, to which the Great Deity said. 'Then thou cannot dwell upon this land,' and banished me. I, therefore, wished to report to thee of my leaving and bid thee farewell. I swear to thee I have no evil thoughts."

"How am I to know," the Sun-Goddess answered, "if what thou sayeth be true or not?"

"That thou can easily findout. Let each of us pledge to ourselves and produce children," Susano-o-no-Mikoto answered.

The two deities then stood opposite each other on either side of Ameno-Yasu-Kawa, The Peaceful River of Heaven. As Amaterasu-Omikami made her pledge, she asked her brother for his ten-grasp sword, and breaking it into three pieces, washed them in the heavenly well, Ameno-Manna-i. She then crunched the pieces with her teeth and when she blew them out there appeared from her breath three goddesses, Tagiri-Hime-no-Mikoto, or Okitsu-Shima-Hime-no-Mikoto, Ichikishima-Hime-no-Mikoto or Sayori-Hime-no-Mikoto and lastly, Takitsu-Hime-noMiko-to.

Susano-o-no-Mikoto then asked the Sun-Goddess for the long string of curved jewels that was bound around her left bunch of hair, and shaking it, he washed it in the heavenly well. Then he crunched the jewels and blew them out. From his breath was born Masakaakatsu-kachi-hayabi-Ameno-Oshihomini-no-Mikoto.

He next asked his sister for her string of jewels on her right bunch of hair, and after following the same procedure as before, produced Ameno-hohi-no-Mikoto.

With the same procedure he produced the deity Amatsu-Hikone-no-Mikoto from the jewel string on her head, from that on her left arm was produced Ikutsu-Hikone-no-Mikoto, and that on her right arm, Kumanu-Kusubi-no-Mikoto. Five deities were produced in all.

Thereupon the Sun-Goddess said to the Sea-God, "The five male deities that were born afterwards are naturally my children for the articles that became the seed were mine. The first three female deities are your children for the articles were yours," and made a distinction among them.

Pleased with his success, Susano-o-no-Mikoto said to Amaterasu-Omikoto, "Because my heart is pure, my children are all gentle female I have won?"

He was so thrilled at his triumph that he destroyed the divisions between the Sun-Goddess' rice fields, blocked up the ditches and even strewed faeces in the room where she was to partake of her meals.

However, the Sun-Goddess would not reprove him but said with great forebearance, "What appear to be faeces must be something brother vomited through intoxication. As for his destroying the ditches and the divisions of the rice fields he must have thought them wasteful when they could be planted with rice." She graciously interpreted his evil actions in good light. However, he not only did not stop his madness, but became worse.

When the Sun-Goddess was in her weaving chamber, and was graciously having her ladies-in-waiting weave a garment to be offered to the Great Deity, he opened a hole in the roof of the chamber and threw down a piebald horse, whose hide he had stripped off. At the sight of the animal the woman weaving the garment was so frightened that she jumped up, and as she did so, she hit herself with the shuttle and was instantly killed.

Retirement

The Sun-Goddess, very much frightened at her brother's demeanor, went into the Ame-no-Iwaya, the Heavenly Rock Cave.

The whole Plain of High Heaven and the Central Land of Reed Plains then became dark, and darkness continued to prevail. At this the evil gods began to swarm, making noises like the flies in the fifth-moon, and unlimited misfortunes arose.

Thereupon, the myriads of deities met on the bed of the Peaceful River of Heaven and asked Omoikane-no-Kami, son of the great deity Takami-Musubi-no-Kami, to think out a scheme to entice the Sun-Goddess from the cave.

The gods then followed his plan. They gathered a large number of Naganaki-dori, or Long Crying Roosters and made them cry. In the meantime, hard stone were taken from the upper stream of the Peaceful river of Heaven, and iron from the Metal Mountain of Heaven. The smith Amatsumara was then summoned, and Ishikoride-no-Hime made them into a mirror, while Tamanoeya-no-Mikoto made them into a long string of curved jewels.

At the same time, Amenokoyane-no-Mikoto and Futodama-no-Mikoto took out the shoulder bone of a stag from the heavenly mountain of Ame-no-Kaguyama. These two deities also pulled up by the roots a luxuriant sakaki tree, upon the upper branch of which they hung the long string of curved jewels, on the middle branch, the mirror, and on the lowest branch they hung white and blue strips of cloth.

Futodama-no-Mikoto then used the tree with these various articles as a wand, Ameno-Koyane-no-Mikoto chanted the Norito and begged the Sun-Goddess to come out from her hiding place.

In the meantime Ameno-Tajikara-no-Kami stood hidden beside the entrance of the cave and awaited her. Ameno-Uzume-no-Mikoto tucked up her sleeves with a vine that grew in the shade of the heavenly mountain, crowning her head with a wreath of spindle-tree leaves, and held in her hand a bunch of bamboo leaves.

Thus clad, she stamped vigorously upon wooden dais. Her breasts were exposed and her garment hung down to her waist. Myriads of gods burst out laughing so loudly at the sight that the whole Plain of High Heaven shook.

SOUTH'S RESOURCES WILL BENEFIT JAPAN

Bright Future Seen for Foodstuffs Situation on Home Front

EXPERTS REACH ACCORD

Productive Curtailment to Be Avoided as Far as Possible

A complete agreement in views has been reached among the various circles concerned in exploiting inexhaustible resources found in the Southern Regions, thus contributing toward replenishing foodstuffs on the Japanese mainland, says Domei quoting a Yomiuri report.

In connection with oil and fat, it is hardly possible to consume all of the excessive products found in the South. It has, therefore, been decided that soya beans, peanuts, fish, etc., hitherto the main materials used for extracting oil and fat at home, should be used for direct consumption, while the southern resources should be used for producing oil and fat in the future.

In disposing of the excessive resources in the South, however, it will be the fundamental policy to study ways and means of using them as either fuel or food according to circumstances prevailing in each district. As the restriction in production will have a considerable bearing on the economy of the farmers there, it has been decided to avoid the enforcement of productive curtailment as much as possible, and merely to supervise the production.

Live-Stock Farming

With reference to live-stock farming, a policy has been adopted whereby priority will be given to the increased production of foodstuffs and its stability at home.

In other words, utmost efforts will be exerted to increase the live-stock products at home and to depend on the Southern Regions for the supply of necessary fodder. By thus encouraging live-stock farming at home, the production of food will be increased and a sound economy will be set up for the farmers.

In this way, the supply of meat and dairy products in the Japanese mainland will be steadily increased, but in the meantime, it has been decided to depend on the continental market for supply to a certain extent.

The forestry industry in the South is not as important as other industries, but nevertheless, in view of the fact that a fairly large quantity of lumber is being consumed in the whole of East Asia at the present moment, a policy has been adopted to establish an autarchic structure for the South in the future.

Marine Industry

Regarding the marine industry in the Greater East Asia bloc, the policy, it has been agreed, will be to establish a sound structure at home first of all, and then to investigate and extend guidance in developing the fishing grounds in the Southern Regions.

In view of the shortage in material as well as in labor at home today, various fishery companies are now being urged to amalgamate in building up a sound internal structure.

On the other hand, free operation of the Japanese fisherman in the southern waters will not be permitted, but instead, strict control will be enforced in their activities.

In this connection, an agreement has been reached to wait until the institution of the Imperial Marine Product Control Company before taking any concrete measures.

PRICE OF COMMODITY RISES LACK OF SUPPLIES IN INDIA

Complete Suspension of Imports Causes Skyrocketting; 20 to 40% Increases

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—Due principally to the increasing dearth of supplies and the complete suspension of imports since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, prices of commodities in India have skyrocketed, recording a wide-margined increase ranging from 20 to 40 per cent during the past one year.

The gain is particularly conspicuous with regard to metals and foodstuffs. It is also noteworthy that the prices of cotton tissues and other cotton manufactures have soared remarkably, despite the fact that the prices of raw cotton have moved in a small margin due to the increasing difficulty of exports. Prices of staple commodities in India, based on wholesale price indices in Celcotton in 1914 are compared as follows:

Movement of Commodity Prices in India 1941-42 (1941—100)

	January, 1941	February, 1942
Cereals	101	114
Peas and beans	93	122
Sugar	138	164
Tea	197	248
Other foodstuffs	146	217
Jute	59	72
Raw cotton	68	73
Cotton manufactures	129	171
Hides and leathers	68	86
Metals	186	264
Average (?? items)	121	154

Varied Use of Lilies

The above photo shows a group of farmers assorting the bulbs of "yuri" a species of lily peculiar to Japanese horticulture. For a long period of time prior to this war, these bulbs were much sought after by people living in foreign countries because of the tall, graceful appearance of the flowers and too, the exotic scent produced. As a result, these bulbs formed an important item in the long list of commodities for export. Besides being ornamental, these bulbs have other usages. They are, strange enough, often used in Japanese cooking and appreciated highly by those with epicurean tastes.

CRUEL EXPLOITATION PRACTISED IN SOUTH

Super Abundance of Resources Says Professor; Agriculture Heads List

"Among the rich natural resources in the Southern Regions, the most outstanding is agriculture," points out Dr. Tsuneki Shibuya, professor of the Taihoku Imperial University, in an article which has been published in the latest issue of Jitsugyo-no-Nippon.

The following is a gist of the professor's interesting article:

"I will limit the Southern Regions to the areas extending from Burma to New Guinea, excluding India and Australia. These regions cover an area of 4,199,000 square kilometers, representing as small as 3.2 per cent of the land area of the world. The tropics alone extend over 47,360,000 square kilometers, and the Southern Regions account for less than 10 per cent of the area of the tropics.

"Thus when seen from the point of geographical ratio, the regions of the south cover a very narrow area, but when viewed from the angle of natural resources, they stand out conspicuously and form an important link in the world economy.

"There are several kinds of minerals mined, and local industries such as fishery, forestry and livestock raising are flourishing, but these industries cannot be compared with those of agriculture. As an example, let me cite the following export statistics:

Percentage High

"'Agricultural products account for about 65 per cent of the total amount of exports of the East Indies, 75 per cent in French Indo-China, 60 per cent in Thailand and 90 per cent in the Philippines.'

"Let us categorically examine these resources. With the exception of East Indies, especially Java, agriculture is comparatively simple, French Indo-China for instance, concentrates on the production of rice alone, Malaya produces and abundance of rubber. Taken collectively, all the resources of the Southern Regions more than meet the demand in East Asia.

"Comparing the major products with those of world production, spices account for 77 per cent; rubber, 90 per cent; black tea, 74 per cent; coconut goods, 80 per cent; coconut oil goods, 50 per cent; quinine, 90 per cent; sugar, 15 per cent; manila hemp and pepper 100 per cent.

Natives Exploited

"Such an abundance of varied products however, does not mean that the natives of these regions are also rich. These products have only served to make wealthy the Powers that have hitherto taken control of these lands. They have met their own demands and exploited labor and utilized products, flooding the world market in return for gold.

"Delving back into historical facts, originally the White aggression into East Asia was motivated by their appetite for such spices as nutmeg, clove and pepper and such resources as sandal-wood. These goods have been introduced by the Chinese and Arabians to Europe in days gone by, and as late as 1911 saw the Dutch discovery of a spice island, Amboina. Since then the Southern Regions were greedily exploited by the Whites.

"An excerpt from western history reveals the following cruel anecdote:

"'Few clove trees still remain on the island, and we will cut them by the will of God. When the natives finally become destitute, then will be our opportunity to take over the entire land area. From then the East Indian Company will plant its own trees and reap the largest profit'

"With the continued aggression, and forced labor and maltreatment, in all their tropical possessions the Whites have never considered the living status of the natives. The fundamentaly policy of the colonial management has always been to increase their own prosperity at the expense of the native.

(To Be Continued)

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.5	—1.90
N.Y.K., new short-term	97.8	—2.60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.1	—1.00
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	Same

LOTTERY TO BE HELD IN PHILIPPINES SOON

Charity Lottery Expected to Bring Net Revenue of 30,000 Pesos

The twofold purpose of assisting the fiscal administration of the Philippine Islands and of bringing welfare to the population is to be realized through the first charity lottery which is to be started in the Philippines shortly by the Japanese military administration, Domei reported from Manila, Thursday, June 11.

Lottery tickets to the total amount of 100,000 pesos will be issued, and each ticket will be sold at the price of two pesos. To enable also the poorer people to participate in the lottery, tickets will be available also in four coupons of the same serial number, each priced at 50 centavos.

Premiums to the total amount of 60,000 pesos will be allotted in the drawing which is to be held July 31, the first prize being 10,000 pesos. After deducting expenses, the Philippine administrative authorities expect to net a revenue of 30,000 Pesos from the lottery, which will be spent for general administrative expenses as well as for enterprises of public interest.

ACTIVITIES IN COMMERCIAL LIFE SEEN IN PHILIPPINES

Japanese Military Administration Busy With Task of Resuming All Former Offices

Domei

MANILA, June 11.—Government controlled enterprises here, which were established to enable the Philippines to become economically independent following severance from the United States administration, already have begun activities in all fields under the Japanese Military Administration.

With the occupation of Visayas, Mindanao, and the resumption of communications and sea lanes, the Government Coconut Company and the Government Development Company have begun preparations to aid agriculture and manufacturing enterprises in these districts.

Meanwhile, the various banks in Manila have completed negotiations for the opening of branch offices and are ready to dispatch representatives as soon as the shipping services have been resumed.

Furthermore, the Cebu Portland Cement Company already has appointed men to be sent to the various branches in Cebu Island, while the Government Development Company is preparing to send men to the farming regions around Kotabato, in Mindanao.

FIRMNESS IS RULING ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Early Morning Brightness Was Witnessed Yesterday as in Past Few Days

Receiving the encouraging news of anti-British feeling gaining in intensity in India and the growing isolation of the Chungking regime, the Tokyo Stock Exchange opened yesterday morning in a bright atmosphere as has been the case for some days past. Due, however, to the liquidation of some short-coverings as the bourse issues hit new highs, and the hasty profit-taking transactions thereby effected by a great many bulls, the market witnessed a noticeable reaction yesterday.

In the long-term section, the most remarkable advance was scored by Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, which jumped up ¥3.80 at one bound in the morning session. Then Japan Precision Machine rose by ¥1.60, Japan Mining, new, by ¥0.60 Japan Oil and Fat, second new, by ¥1.00 and the Teikoku Fiber by ¥0.70 and Nitto Spinning by ¥0.50.

In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange new, opened in the morning ¥140.00 but it closed at ¥137.50 in consequence of the rush of profit-taking bulls, and N.Y.K., alike its old and new, followed suit after a long spell of upward swing.

On the other hand, there remained a deep-rooted bullish sentiment pervading the spot market. Mitsubishi Steel Material, for instance, soared up to ¥141.00 and its new up to ¥128.00, showing gains of ¥4.00 and ¥2.50 respectively. Again, Tamagawa Water Works jumped up ¥3.70 at one bound.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares on the Kabutocho Market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥137.50 N.Y.K. ¥117.70, its new ¥97.80, Kanebo ¥154.50, its new ¥99.10, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.4	d .6	66.5	67.1
Do. new (25)	38.0	d .3	38.2	38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.4	u .4	156.5	157.0
Do. new (25)	99.2	d1.0	99.6	100.3
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	u .1	....	90.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	....	d .5	49.0	49.4
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	71.0	71.7
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	....	d3.9	111.7	112.8
Do. new (37½)	97.6	d2.7	98.0	99.0
O. S. K. (50)	100.5	d3.1	99.0	99.5
Ishikawajima S.B (50)	84.2	u .9	84.6	85.4
Do. new (25)	55.1	d .3	55.5	56.2
Uraga Dock (50)	98.2	d1.3	98.8	98.4
Third Section				
Japan Nickel	45.8	d .8	45.9	45.7
Japan Automobile Ind.	....	....	74.9	76.0
Toyo Ball Bearing	88.2	u .5	87.9	88.8
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	67.5	d .5	68.1	68.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
Second 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
First 4%	103.05	103.05	103.05	103.05

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	137.8	137.9	137.2	137.5
N. Y. K., old	111.7	111.7	111.5	111.7
N. Y. K., new	97.8	98.0	97.6	97.8
Kanegafuchi Spin	155.0	155.0	154.0	154.5
Do. new	99.0	99.2	98.9	99.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5
Osaka Stock, new	74.9	75.3	74.9	74.9
Japan Steel Tube	73.3	73.3	73.2	73.4
Japan Oil	82.0	82.2	82.0	82.1
S. M. Railway	71.5	....	....	71.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.8	....	....	87.0
Hitachi Works	76.5	....	....	76.4
Japan Mining	59.9	....	....	58.9
Manchuria Ind	57.9	....	....	77.6

Shanghai Tax Increase

The announcement of the Shanghai Municipal Council to increase taxes in order to raise sufficient money to meet its ever increasing budget aroused great interest and attention of local people in the latter part of April and the early part of May. According to the new budget, the ordinary income for the year will be $104,525,850 and the ordinary expenditure $104,507,090 while the extraordinary income will be $14,217,870 and the extraordinary expenditure $14,201,880.

AMERICA COVERS UP LACK OF TIN IMPORT

Continues Publicize Extremely Optimistic Reports to Feed Populace

"In spite of the acute anxiety felt in America and Britain, arising from the extreme shortage of tin consequent upon the total loss of the resources of this valuable mineral in Malaya and East Indies, the Allied authorities are now intensely concentrating their efforts in an attempt to understate their sufferings," begins an article in the latest number of the "Jitsugyo-no-Nippon" or Business Japan.

"For instance, the Financial Times asserts that there is no fear of disrupting the various tin industries in the United States for some time to come, owing to the substantial reserves of tin now held in the country.

"It will be recalled that Malaya is the largest tin-producing center in the world, the output of which was about 32.5 per cent of the annual world production ending in October, 1941, of 259,887 tons, and that the East Indies, upon which America and Britain placed so much relicance on, until recently, turned out a total of 53,890 tons.

Resources Cut

"With Anglo-American tin resources in Malaya and the East Indies now completely cut off, both these countries are compelled to seek, their future supplies, from the still, and only available sources in Bolivia, the Belgian-owned Congo and Nigeria, but the combined total of tin production in these areas amounts to only a mere 75,350 tons or thereabouts.

"A brief survey of the demand today of the Allied Nations proves that America annually consumes about 90,000 tons, Britain about 30,000 tons and Soviet Russia about 20,000 tons, thereby totalling an annual consumption of about 140,000-odd tons. It can therefore be assumed that the tin industries in these respective countries would doubtlessly be completely paralyzed but for the stocks which they have in hand.

"It is learned that the American authorities in a futile attempt at bluff voiced their observations in the following optimistic vein:

Idle Boast

"At the end of last November the United States possessed a stock of refined tin totalling 114,000 tons. About that time, we were assured of greater tin imports already in transit to our shores. In addition to this, certain refineries in Texas were prepared to start refining the tin ore due about that time from Bolivia and the East Indies, to the extent of 24,000 tons. Thus, there is every reason to guarantee sufficient production of tin to cover two and a half year's requirements in America, at the present rate of consumption.

"The following table, quoted from the American periodical 'Tin,' an organ published by the American Tin Makers' Association, shows a comparative survey of relations between demand and supply of tin in various countries concerned:

Demand (in tons)

	1940	1941	1942
U.S. America	74.114	96.000	75.000
Britain (Homeland)	29.225	29.203	25.000
Soviet-Russia	..	..	15.000
Soviet-Russia	..	..	15.000
Others	..	..	10.000
Total	?	?	125.000

Supplies (in tons)

	1940	1941	1942
Bolivia	37.940	43.370	45.000
Nigeria	10.257	13.912	15.000
Bel.-owned Congo	2.232	18.183	19.000
Britain (Homeland)	1.500	1.000	2.500
Australia	..	..	3.500
Others	..	..	5.000
Total	?	?	90.000

"According to this table, it is certain that the listed countries are doomed to suffer from the inevitable shortage of tin aggregating 35,000 tons in the course of 1942, barring the boasted stock in America and some outputs anticipated as a result of the desperate efforts made by Britain to develop the tin resources in her homeland and Australia.

"In view of the ever mounting need for tin supplies in America and Britain in connection with the current war, the growing shortage of imports and the aggravating peril of navigation across the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, together with their loss of the world's center of tin production in East Asia, there is no room for doubt as to the gloomy prospects of the tin situation confronting the Allies. In short, they are foredoomed to a crippling handicap in their tin industries within a year or two despite the boastfully optimistic views with which their competent authorities feed their public."

Gluten Content of Wheat

The outstanding characteristic of wheat flour is the gluten content which is of great nutritive value. Therefore, flour manufacturers classify flour commercially according to gluten content or color. There are three classes of flour, (1) strong flour of high gluten content, (2) weak flour of low gluten content, and (3) ordinary flour of medium gluten content. They are utilized according to their qualities. Manchoukuo wheat contains a great amount of gluten, there being between 40 to 50 per cent, which is better than Canadian or Australian wheat. It is claimed that the wheat-gluten colored North Manchoukuo wheat is on par with Canadian Manitoba No. 1 Wheat.

Expansion of Yen Bloc Is True Testimony Of Japan's Strength, States Dr. Kasugai

"The expansion of the Yen Bloc is nothing but an expression of the extension and strengthening of the national economy of Japan," it was declared by Dr. Kaoru Kasugai in the current edition of the "Jitsugyo-no-Nippon" or Business Japan.

The writer says:

"The expansion of the Yen Bloc is at once a testimony of the strengthening of the national power of Japan and the promotion of her prosperity. It is a source of great pleasure to note that, pari passu with the great victories in the War of Greater East Asia, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is about to be fully developed before our eyes, and with this the Yen Bloc is bound to be extended to the whole of the Greater East Asia Orbit.

"Let us take, for instance, the Japanese military scrips now in circulation in Hongkong, Shonan Island, the Malay Peninsula, Java and Sumatra. In April last, through the conclusion of the Offensive-Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand, the latter country broke off its ties with the Sterling, and the Baht and Yen have been linked together at parity. With this arrangement Thailand has become a party to the Yen Bloc, and in this manner the day will not be far distant when the whole of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Orbit will develop into one large Yen Bloc, and unless this is realized, the establishment of a Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere cannot be attained.

Currency Orbit

"By the term 'the Yen circulation sphere' is meant the orbit within which the Japanese currency will be in circulation, but all those countries whose currencies are linked with the Yen may be considered to be within the Yen circulation sphere. Under ordinary circumstances, every country has its own currency which cannot be used outside its own country, but in cases where a nation predominates over its neighboring countries, there are instances where the currency of that great nation can be used in the small neighboring countries, as witness the circulation of the notes of the Bank of Chosen in Manchuria soon after the Russo-Japanese War, and the circulation of the notes of the Bank of Japan in a portion of Shanghai. This is a natural expansion of the currency of a powerful nation.

"Again there are cases where strong nations extended the circulation of their currencies to other nations by political means and otherwise, or in some cases nations on an equal footing work out a currency to be circulated among their countries by agreement. The former was adopted by Britain toward her Dominions and possessions, and though rather old, the latter was adopted by France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland through their currency agreement. The adoption of the gold standard by the world Powers gives the same effect as the use of a universal currency. That is the greatest feature of the gold standard.

Expansion of Yen Bloc

"The expansion of the circulation sphere of one currency under a well planned basis brings about closer economic relations between countries within the sphere in which the currency circulates, as well as the development of economic prosperity of the nation whose currency is adopted for the sphere. Should each nation use different currencies, as is the case all over the world now, one has to go through the rigmarole of the Foreign Exchange transactions and to face the difficulties of the fluctuations in the Foreign Exchange rates, which hinders economic activities which otherwise would have been attained without a hitch. On the contrary, if a currency is made to circulate among all the countries within a specified sphere, all this rigmarole and inconveniences can be avoided, and all economic transactions and dealings in all the countries, and between them, can be done in the same manner as if the dealings were transacted in one's own country.

"In other words, the adoption of one currency between countries in a designated sphere does away with economic barriers, and economic transactions can be extended freely to other countries to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

"With the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire in 1931 the currency which had been circulated in Manchoukuo, based upon the silver standard and the various notes of Government Banks then in circulation were found to be an obstacle to smooth progress not only of the newly born Manchoukuo, but also to the smooth economic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo. For this reason the Central Bank of Manchoukuo was established for the purpose of unifying the currencies of Manchoukuo. Then faced with the big jump in the value of silver, by the cornering of silver on the part of the United States, Manchoukuo broke off from the silver standard in 1935 and adopted a controlled currency system, fixing the exchange value of the Yuan and Yen at par. Thus Manchoukuo became one of the links of the chain of the Yen Bloc, and since then the Yen currency has been in circulation in Manchoukuo with the result that the economic relations between the two countries have become very much closer.

Yen Sphere Extended

"As a result of the progress of the Sino-Japanese conflict, thanks to the wisdom of President Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Commission, the Yen circulation sphere has also been extended to Central, North and South China. Until quite recently, China was adopting the silver standard, but unable to bear the soaring value of silver, owing to its manipulation on the part of the United States, China also broke off from the silver standard and decided to make the notes of the Central Bank of China, Bank of China and the Communications Bank the legal tender of China, and by linking them to the Sterling at the Foreign Exchange rate of 1s 2d per 100 Yuan, became a member of the sterling Bloc. Owing to the fact that all these notes were inconvertible into gold, China was visited by a destructive inflation in consequence of the progress of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

(To Be Continued)

Import Guilds

First organized in Dairen in 1927, the import guild has since made its appearance in 16 other principal cities in South Manchoukuo. It is an agency specially devoted to the promotion of Japanese retail business. These guilds were originally organized with funds advanced by the South Manchuria Railway Company. In order to promote and assist Japanese retail business, the guilds strive to expand markets for Japanese products, make joint purchases of fresh stocks of goods, advance funds at low interest to their members, introduce improvements in shop management, shop customs and in the methods of ordering new supplies of goods, offer their good offices to their members in replenishing stocks, act as intermediary for commission sales and work for a reduction of freight rates and other charges. The import guilds have rendered great service to business and industrial circles in Manchoukuo.

PRODUCTION OF COAL WILL BE INCREASED

Coal Mining Enterprises to Be Bought by Government; Increase of Output Assured

In conformity with the fundamental principle of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to expedite the increased production of coal in the country, through effective reorientation of the coal mining industry, the Coal Control Association will shortly draft out concrete programs for the unification of coal-mining management, reduction of cost and curtailment of labor-power.

Government to Buy

According to the basic principle, those mine-lots, which will suspend their activities owing to the projected unification, will be purchased by the Government.

In the light of the mounting importance being attached to the coal resources under the wartime situation, it is recalled, the Government recently mapped out a plan calling for the expansion of coal output in North China and Manchoukuo, and a stimulus was also given to the coal mines in Japan Proper to increase the production of coal by fixing a definite period for increasing the coal output.

Bill Clearings

June 12 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	237,930	183,900
Balance	41,678	10,694

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942

Reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association

The plan for the reform of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which was approved by the Cabinet at its regular meeting on June 9, was formally adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the Association the same day, as a result of which Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Association, entered the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio, while details of the reformed structure of the Association were formally made public on June 10. According to the reformed structure, the Association headquarters consist of the five Bureaus of General Affairs, Practice, Training, Asia Development and Investigation. In addition, a Control Committee is appointed for co-ordinating and adjusting national movements of various kinds with a view to giving the fullest effect to the functions of the Imperial Rule Assistance movement.

One prominent feature of the reorganization just effected of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is that vocational organizations such as the Industrial Patriotic Association, the Agricultural Patriotic Association and the Commercial Patriotic Association, and the movements carried on by women's organizations and the societies of youths and juveniles have been placed under the control of the Association.

A matter of great concern for the nation in connection with the general election held recently was the possible change which might come over the position of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association after the election. Because it was generally believed that the general election would be followed by the formation of a political organization by new members of the Diet, it was widely feared that the formation of such a new political body might lead either to the weakening of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or its dissolution. This apprehension was dispelled, however, when the Government adopted the policy of widening the scope of activity of the Association through its reorganization, prohibiting at the same time the setting up of branches of the new political organization, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. It was held that one of the chief obstacles to the vigorous execution of the Imperial Rule Assistance movement was that leaders of the movement both in Tokyo and in the provinces lacked the requisite amount of enthusiasm over their movement and also that they had too strong a sense of reliance on administrative organs. It was feared, in other words, that due to the fact that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association relied on administrative organs too much, its movement might not go deep enough into the life of the populace. The special significance of the reorganization just effected is to be found in the fact that this obstacle bids fair to be removed.

We expect the reorganized Imperial Rule Assistance movement to adjust and strengthen the various national organizations which have been put under its control along the lines dictated by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. This is, indeed, the most important domestic problem calling for urgent attention in the process of the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. In other words, the most important task before the reorganized Imperial Rule Assistance Association is to help objectify in all trades and in all phases of life the patriotic fervor of the nation which is devoted to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. By so doing, it is to be hoped that the fighting strength of the Japanese people may be organized most efficiently. The mode of living of the nation will then be brought into accord with the requirements of the State and the business efficiency of the people will be enhanced. This will also help forward political activity along the lines laid down by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The Yokusan Sonen Dan (Imperial Rule Assistance Adults Association) is bound to play a most important part in aiding the activity of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association among the nation, for its component members are most favorably placed to aid in the internal reform and consolidation of various organizations and to strengthen the ties of collaboration between various groups. It is because the Government correctly understands the position of the Imperial Rule Assistance Adults Association and desires to facilitate its activity that it took steps to forbid the setting up of the branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

Now that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has been properly reformed and reorganized and that following the entry of Lieutenant-General Ando, Vice-President of the Association, into the Cabinet, right men have been appointed to all new important posts, we may confidently expect a great deal from the future activity of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The Japanese Administration In the South

It is human nature to feel sorry for the conquered. Thus, in the war in the South, it would be expected that the inhabitants there would feel some compassion and sympathy for their defeated ex-masters. But that has not been the case. Only joy at their liberation, and hatred for the men who had treated them as slaves and mere tools for profit were manifested. This means only one thing; that America, Britain, and Holland did not rule these people, but had misruled them. Maltreatment and maladministration, and condescension at the best was accorded the native populations.

It goes without saying that the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions has made a thorough study of the "Allied" misgovernment in the past and that a just and honorable rule is being administered. That is one reason why the inhabitants are so cheerfully giving their cooperation.

The difficulty in ruling is that one mistake will nullify all the excellent results so far attained. Therefore, the necessity of exercising the greatest care in administration must always be kept in mind. We are confident that as the days go by, mutual understanding will attain such a level that such worries will be no more.

Religion in Burma

The Burmans are Buddhists, and their religion occupies a large place in their life. The spiritual head of every village is the yellow-robed Hpoongyi, or monk. The monastery, or hpoongyi-kyaung just outside the village walls—all Burmese villages are surrounded by a fence against wild animals and robbers—is also the village school. Every village has its pagoda, silent remainder of the precepts of Buddha, and the whitewashed pagodas crown almost every hill, but there are no temples in the ordinary sense of the word. As a result of the numerous village schools, the percentage of wholly illiterate men is small. The women are more industrious and business-like than the men, but their school education has been neglected. The Burmese women enjoy an amount of freedom unusual in non-European races. As a whole the Burmese are characterized by cleanliness, a sense of honor and a love of sport, but addicted to a life of ease and laziness. The various hill tribes are, in general, less advanced than the Burmese. Perhaps the most advanced are the Karens, who inhabit the Arakan Yoma, the Pegu Yoma and the native State of Karenni, and are also found as scattered communities in the delta. The Shans occupy most of the Shan plateau and are also found in the upper part of the Chindwin valley. The Kachins belong mainly to the far north, the Chins to the western mountains, whilst on the Chinese borders are found the Palaungs, Was, etc., Some of the latter are still addicted to the barbarous practice of head hunting.

A Year Ago Today

June 13, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Croatia will wholeheartedly cooperate in the building up of a new and better Europe, Dr. Ante Pavelich, Chief of the Croatian State, explained in an interview he granted to a representative of a German paper.

"Croatia believes that it will be best able to make its contribution to the new Europe by developing its own resources in a manner which will not only lead to a healthy economic life for itself but also make it an efficient barter trade partner to its friends," the Croat leader said.

* * *

Instructions to Kenkichi Yoshizawa which will decide the fate of the Japanese-Dutch trade negotiations held in Batavia were being drafted by the Foreign Ministry today along the lines of the basic policy set by the key government leaders at the meeting a few days ago.

* * *

Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, today declared that although American intervention would prolong the war and widen the area of hostilities, Axis naval, air and land forces would be able to operate from more bases than the United States could establish. The outcome of the war, Gayda added, would not be changed by the entrance of the United States into the war.

* * *

The Luftwaffe subjected the British Isles to heavy bombing, attacking objectives in southern and central England as well as harbor facilites along the east coast of Scotland, the High Command announced.

The communique also revealed that a lone German submarine operating in the Atlantic sank British shipping totaling more than 22,700 tons.

BIOGRAPHY OF MARSHAL OYAMA, GREAT GENERAL OF 1904-5 WAR

Military Genius Said His Most Difficult Task During War Was to Act Ignorant

"The most difficult thing for a man to do is to know all and to act ignorant—to know the grim realities of life, its hardships and its sorrows, and to keep that knowledge locked within himself."

These were the quiet words spoken by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Manchuria, Marshal Iwao Oyama, quiet, reserved soft spoken. To the queries on the hardships which he must have suffered in the encounter with the Russian troops in Manchuria, he answered.

"War itself has never seemed a hardship to me, for I am used to its hard life. It is knowing the unfavorable conditions, the insufficiency of the number of troops, the handicaps, the odds against the forces, and keeping that knowledge to oneself that those under him might not feel anxiety or worry—that is the hardest—to feign ignorance when realities oppress."

An Enigma

A quiet man, Marshal Oyama was always an enigma. To those who knew him, he was ever a mystery, a man who never outwardly betrayed his thoughts or feelings. Even during the most critical emergencies, he remained calm, unaffected, unruffled. And yet, under the enigmatic, outwardly unshakable composure, there lay a depth of feeling, compassion for those above and for those below him, a sympathetic accord with man and beast which gave no room for thought of self.

Before the battle of Mukden, a young soldier was newly appointed his attendant. Realizing the honor and responsibility bestowed upon him, the young man worked under extreme tension, endeavoring to do his best. The Marshal, quietly observing the soldier's efforts, suddenly addressed him:

"Young man, relax. You will never be able to sleep at night if you work under such tension. Relax."

Of the million soldiers mobilized for the Russo-Japanese War, 84,400 died and 143,000 were wounded. Though words never passed his silent lips, the thought of those who fell wounded in the course of the war, those who willingly gave their lives for their country, ever filled the thoughts of this man.

It was, however, not only for the sadness of suffering and death that the Marshal was able to feel compassion. He knew also the keen, exultant joy of a life newly launched into the world, the fierce gladness for a birth, a life. He knew and was able to appreciate the true thankfulness for a new-born life, for he learned the sadness and inevitability of death where death silently stalked each and every man.

Man of Compassion

News arrived at the headquarters just before the battle of Mukden that Captain Nitta's wife had given birth to a son. During a luncheon, Marshal Oyama, noticing the joyful countenance of the young Captain, asked the reason for his evident happiness. While the Captain was hesitating, another officer answered.

"Marshal, please congratulate Captain Nitta. He has become a father."

The Marshal merely nodded, for being the kind of man he was, he was unable to utter in words his congratulations. And yet being the kind of man he was, he brought, after luncheon, a post card, saying,

"In a comfort bag which came recently, I found this postcard with a picture of a young bamboo shoot." Seeing the bewildered faces of the officers, he asked,

"Are you familiar with an old poem on bamboo shoots?

'A bamboo shoot grew taller than the mother bamboo;
A shoot from that young bamboo again grew taller.'"

Subtle congratulations from an enigmatic man.

Oftentimes, accompanied by the son of the late General Soroku Kawakami, the Marshal took long, leisurely walks across the vast plains, lost in deep thought, or rode with young Captain Kawakami, letting their mounts choose their indifferent courses. Upon these excursions, he carried his gun, for being fond of hunting, he shot wild birds and ate them with his fellow officers.

Since February, however, he had refused to carry his gun upon these long walks.

"Marshal, you are not hunting these days." The young Captain waited for an answer to his indirect query.

The Marshal walked steadily on ahead, then quietly answered.

"It is nesting time for the birds. They will soon lay eggs."

New life even in these lowly birds was, to this man, a thing to be respected.

Toward the middle of March, the crucial point of the battle of Mukden approached, and the Nogi, Oku, and Nozu forces faced a severely critical time.

Story of Homma

Even during this time, or perhaps because of it, the Marshal took his customary walk across the far-reaching plain with his companion, Captain Kawakami. Suddenly, without warning, a violent sandstorm arose, driving the two officers into a Chinese farmhouse for shelter. For two hours the wind and sand raged.

"When Japan comes in control of these parts, she must plant a great many trees to curb these violent sandstorms," was the Marshal's quiet observation.

To the young Captain's protestations that the winds would soon uproot young trees, the Marshal smiled and calmly related his experience in afforestation at Narashino, where he had bought a vast stretch of waste land. Here he had planted various kinds of trees, but failing to achieve satisfactory results had finally planted pine whose roots firmly hell down the dust and sand After five years he had cut them down and over them had planted other, less tenacious trees

"It requires great patience, but, after all, success itself depends upon patience. Have you ever been to Sakata? And if you have, have you ever noticed its great forest?"

To the reply that during his student days the Captain had visited the vicinity, but had never noticed the forest, the Marshal continued.

"It is a great pity that you did not, for to erect that forest the ancestors of the Homma family went through great difficulty, meeting unexpected obstacles, hinderances, failures, before they finally succeeded.

Pine Trees of Sakata

"At Sakata, there blows every autumn and winter a strong, west wind, which has ever caused the inhabitants severe hardships and suffering. Two hundred years ago members of the Homma family transported tens of thousand of young pine trees from Noto and after painstaking efforts finally planted them, only to have the wind and sand destroy their careful work. Again they planted, and again they met heart-breaking failure. And once again they planted, only to have disaster tear away their work.

"It finally came to a point where the people, tasting too often the bitterness of defeat, refused to cooperate in planting the trees. Undiscouraged, the Hommas resorted to wile, and buried in the soil during the dead of night coins amounting to stupendous sums. These they promised the people—that should they unearth coins during the course of planting the pine trees, they were entitled to keep them.

"And so once again the trees were planted, and this time they took root, and there they have grown for these long, two hundred years—a magnificent forest made by man.

"For these bare hills and platus of Manchuria, there is only this method, and whether or not the Japanese people shall succeed in their afforestation will depend upon their tenacity and their determination."

It was the morning following this experience that the Marshal, evidently highly satisfied, was seen placing a seemingly empty brandy bottle on the table. In high cheer he remarked that the tide of the battle was already decided in favor of Japan, and to the curiosity aroused by the content of the bottle, he replied,

"This is a scorpion which I caught this morning and which I placed within this bottle. During the time of the Sino-Japanese War, we were much troubled by scorpions."

With this enigmatic reply, quietly ignoring the thunderous roar of guns outside, he calmly picked up the bottle, a faint smile upon his lips.

When the report reached him that Mukden had been taken and that the flag of the Rising Sun had been hoisted upon its great walls, he merely replied,

"Has it?" and quietly taking his field-glasses, went to the window and gazed serenely in the direction of Mukden.

To Know Nothing Is Best

At a dinner with Tuan Chih-kuei, secretary to Yuan Shih-kai, when he called upon the Marshal at the battle front, the Marshal remarked in the course of the conversation.

"For a man to know nothing—that is the best. I am one of those who know nothing. Because I know nothing, I became Chief of the Staff, War Minister, Chief of Metropolitan Police Board, and even Minister of Education. It is because I know nothing that I can be used anywhere."

In keeping with this policy, the Marshal always tried to remain, not an ignorant, but an unknowing man. And yet, he never made the error of mistaking the actual situation of all affairs. When the battle of Mukden terminated satisfactorily, he submitted the following view to the General Headquarters.

"The strategy after the fall of Mukden, particularly, must be in accord with the governmental policy. The Army is determined to take Tieling and Changchun, and even reach Harbin, but when the national policy does not conform to these plans, there will result useless destruction of property and needless sacrifice of life. Thus, what is to be the policy of the future?"

This was the view of a man who never made the error of knowing too much.

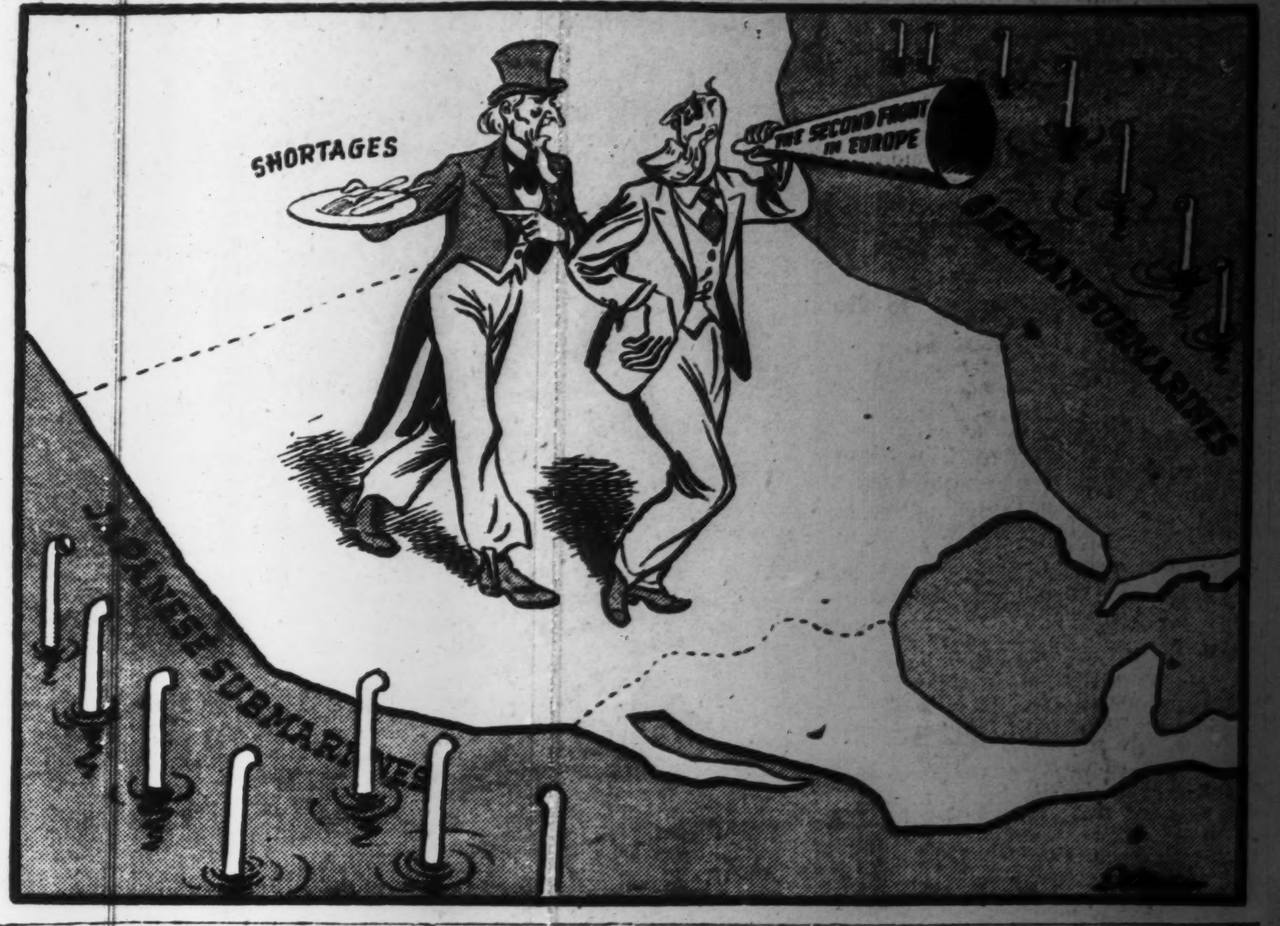
When he was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Manchuria, he made a solemn promise to the Emperor Meiji that the Imperial Army should not fail, that they should not taste the bitter gall of defeat. Against the prediction of the whole world that Japan must inevitably lose, against even the opinion of Japanese military authorities that the chances for winning were four to six, he gave his solemn promise.

Unexpected Guest

The Chicago Tribune at that time printed a cartoon entitled, "The Unexpected Guest." In this cartoon were Peter the Great, Julius Caesar, General Ulysses Grant, General Robert Lee, Marshal Moltke, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon the First, all of whom were expecting the Russian General, Kropatkin, to join their rank. But he who was coming

(Continued on Page 3)

And Still They Talk About Second Front



READERS IN COUNCIL

Chilean Patriotism

To the Editor:

Mr. Kawasaki's appreciative note on Chile which appeared on the editorial page of your paper recently interested me very much. Many years ago, the present writer remarked to a Chilean diplomatist in Tokyo: "I have a great admiration for Chile—because you are not afraid of the United States." The diplomatist quietly and deliberately answered: "We are afraid of nobody!"

Your obedient servant,
B.T.

June 10, 1942

Monroe Doctrine

To the Editor:

I recently came across an article concerning the U.S. Monroe Doctrine which I thought might be of interest to you. It appeared many years ago in the Atlantic Monthly and was written by Charles F. Dole. An editorial comment on this article was made in England by one of her leading papers. I can't recall whether it appeared in the Morning Post or the Daily Telegraph but the views expressed are pertinent. The following is the excerpt:

"Under the title of 'The Right and Wrong of the Monroe Doctrine' there is an article in the 'Atlantic Monthly' by Charles F. Dole, which gives an American view of the matter, of which we hear little in this country. Having recalled the circumstances under which that doctrine was put forward, the writer says that what it means historically is that it no longer requires us to stand guard with a show of force to maintain it. In its most critical form, when it meant a warning against despotism, it only needed to be proclaimed, and never to be defended by fighting ships.

"In the face of governments practically like our own, the time has come to inquire whether there remains any reasonable issue under the name of the Monroe Doctrine, over which the American people could have the least justification for a conflict of arms with a European Government. The interests of the United States in South America are not different from those of other Powers, like England and Germany. They are substantially identical interest; they are all obviously involved together with the improvement of material, political, and moral conditions in the South American States.

"We have sought so far such an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as may honorably go in company of the Golden Rule, or, in other words, of international justice. There remains, however, a possible new definition of the doctrine, which should be fairly faced.

"There is an idea in the air that the United States holds a certain protectorate or suzerainty over the whole continent of America. A manifest destiny is thought to be working in favor of the dominion or suzerainty of a single Power from the Arctic Ocean to Patagonia. Porto Rico is ours. Cuba is almost ours. Many believe that Canada will some time desire to be with us. No people to the south of us shows stable promise of what we call good government. The new canal at Panama affords additional reasons for our control of the continent. Boundless resources are yet to be developed in the virgin continent. We are the people who can provide the brains, the capital, and the political security requisite for the exploitation of practically a seventh of the surface of the earth. The new Monroe Doctrine comes thus to mean, frankly, that we want, or at least may some time want, all America for ourselves. We give our notice in advance of our claim of pre-emption. What else does the Monroe Doctrine mean, that there should be the pretence of a necessity to fight for it? What else does our President mean by his note of repeated warning to the republics of South and Central America that they must 'behave themselves'?

"The new Monroe Doctrine may kindle one's imagination; it may stir the ambition of our people; it may tempt some of them with a glamor of power and wealth. We may fancy that we would like to be the suzerain Power on the Continent, with United States officials in authority in every Spanish and Portuguese American capital. The stern ancient question presses: What right has the United States to assume a protectorate, and much less any form of sovereignty, over South America?

"The South American Governments are as independent as our own. There are no traditions common between us to constitute us an acknowledged Lord Protector over them. On the contrary, our conduct toward Colombia and the Philippines, and the extraordinary utterances of some of our public men, seem to have already produced a certain nervousness among our Spanish-American neighbors. Neither does international law, which has never in the past given the Monroe Doctrine any clearly acknowledged footing, admit the right

(Continued on Page 3)

WESTERN CIVILIZATION RECEIVED MAIN NOURISHMENT FROM EAST

People Who Brought Early Mediterranean Culture Into Being Were Oriental in Outlook and Mentality

By Amar Lahiri

The complex nature of mankind has given rise to many contradictory opinions. Since the growth of civilization experts are busily engaged in pointing out racial differences among the diverse peoples of the world. They have generally divided mankind into Western and Eastern peoples. Some scholars trace the races of mankind by observing the tan or skin of different peoples. That is why they divide the whole world into white, yellow and black racial groups. If one were to accept this three-point division, he will notice that the white or Caucasian race includes nearly all the fair-skinned peoples of India and Europe and the Ainu aborigines of Japan. On the other hand, the yellow race denotes the Mongol stalk including the Chinese, Yamato Japanese and primitive Burmans. Similarly, the black group extends from Africa to the entire South Seas, including Australia, New Zealand, southernmost tip of Japan and lower southern part of India.

No Solution

This division of the races of the world by means of the color of the skin is not at all a tolerable solution, because comparatively white, yellow and black peoples are found almost in every part of the world. While one can detect a blackish taint in certain sections of the Spanish and Italian peoples, he can easily uncover a distinct white strain in the Asiatic Aryan stalk and the Turk group. The prevalence of this intermingleness of "racial tan" suggests that all the peoples of the earth irrespective of color and continental dissimilarity belong to one single ethnographic group from which has sprung the present division of world peoples due to climatic conditions, growth of local civilization and upsurgence of nation-centric statehood.

The races of mankind can also be divided into three groups by their hair, such as straight-haired people, heavy-haired people and curly or wooly-haired people. In the first group can be included the Chinese, Japanese, Burmans, hill tribes of the Himalayas and certain sections of American Indians. The second group is composed of Indo-Aryan and European peoples. The wooly-haired peoples are Negroes and South Sea people. This division also is open to criticism, for the simple reason that these "hair groups" are noticeable in an interwoven manner owing to the fact that Mediterranean civilization and Asiatic "river" civilization started becoming a common civilization at least a thousand years before the advent of the Christian Era.

Linguistic Test

Quite apart from these two methods of distinguishing the races of mankind, the only other way open for attaining the objective is by analyzing linguistic differences based on geographical incongruities. As it is extremely difficult to assert that the primitive world had one type of language at the beginning, it would be meaningful to consider the Aryan language with its home in central Asia as the motive power of subsequent racial speeches. Philologically it can be said that while Sanskrit and Persian are directly derived from the Aryan vocabulary, German, Latin and Russian are related to the Aryan language. The Mongol speech which is prevalent in Mongolia, China and Japan is an offshoot of the central Aryan tongue. African and the South Sea tongues can be classified as a conglomeration of Trans-Indo-African dialects. Even this analysis is regarded as phantastic by a great many scholars.

From the linguistic viewpoint it can be emphatically asserted that the languages of the northern half of Asia are closely related to Indo-Aryan and Indo-Persian. Some pragmatic authorities maintain that the Japanese language belongs to the Ural-Altai group; whereas the languages of southern Asiatic races are Sino-Tibetan and Austronesian. There are others who classify the South Sea tongues as the Malay-Polynesian dialects. Between these conflicting opinions there is another view that the Austronesian and Austro-Asiatic languages combinedly form the complex speeches of the Orient. Whatever may be the contention the fact remains that there is a strong affinity between Asiatic and Occidental languages.

Similarities Exist

From these three-fold classifications of the races of mankind, one cannot but feel inclined to presume that similarities exist among the races of the East and the West. Therefore, to say that the Asiatic races are composed of dark and yellow-skinned peoples would be tantamount to casting aspersion on human beings as a whole. In fact, if one can steer away from the course of race and state consciousness, he will be able to realize that there is something strikingly common among the races of the world. This commonness is particularly noticeable by observing rituals and festivals of all the human units. Also philosophical conceptions and mythological accounts of major and lesser nations reveal a marked trend toward efficacious similarity.

Geographical Features

Geographical features of Asia disclose that it is the largest of all the continents, comprising approximately one-third of the land of the globe. If certain islands of the East Indies are excluded from it, Asia becomes an indivisible part of the Northern Hemisphere, extending from the Antarctic Ocean to the Arctic via the Tundras. Its Oriental character comes to the fore when its association with the Tropic of Cancer is significantly mentioned. A glance at the map of the world shows that Asia is the heart of the world with Africa and America forming its two arms. This indissoluble relation of Asia with other hemispheres gives it a more international character than even Europe.

What is called the early Christian civilization is fundamentally the product of Asia. Then again the basic structure of Occidental civilization is to a great extent Oriental in complexion. The people who sponsored Mediterranean civilization were more Eastern in outlook and mentality. Even today the northern lowlands of Asia form a huge triangle bordered on the north by the Arctic Ocean comprising most of Siberia, and it is only separated from the Great European Plain by the low range of the Ural Mountains. Then there is the central Asian triangle which traveling westward terminates in Asia Minor. These two important geographical facts eloquently prove that the so-called Occident is merely an appellation to denote the outer Asian people.

The rapid growth of European supremacy in the past four hundred years has brought about a sharp distinction between the East and the West. European civilization because of its scientific and industrial advancement has assumed a superiority complex which is materialistic in nature. This is the reason why it is emphasizing that the Occident and Orient are two different things. But today a new reawakening in Asia is reviving the old facts of history regarding "Occi-Oriental" affinity.